The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVI—NO. 37. MASSILLON, OHIO, FEBRUARY 28, 1889. WHOLE NO. 1,517.

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

North.	South.
No. 2 6 30 a. m	No. 5 6 00 a. m
No. 4 3 37 p. m	No. 1 10 02 a. m
No. 6 arrives 8 30	No. 3 7 32 p. m
Local 8 45 p. m	Local 2 45 a. m

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 8 [illegible]	[illegible]
No. 6 1 [illegible] p. m	No. 5 1 20 p. m
No. [illegible] 5 25 p. m	No. 7 6 45 p. m
Local 8 [illegible] a. m	Local 3 [illegible] p. m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST

No. 8 Daily	2 50 a. m
No. 10 Daily except Sunday	9 03 a. m
No. 4 Daily	2 08 p. m
No 20 Daily except Sunday	9 25 p. m
No. 14 Daily except Sunday	5 30 a. m
Local	12:00 p. m

GOING WEST

No 1 Daily except Sunday	2 50 a. m
No 11 Daily except Sunday	10 13
No 9 Daily	11 18 a. m
No 3 Daily	5 48 p. m
No. 13 Daily except Sunday arrive	8 50 p. m
Local	8:20 a. m

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mount Vernon and Pan Handle Route at Orrville.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
No. 35 Express 10:10 p m	No. 2 Express 10.36 a m
No. 27 Express 3 20 a m	No. 38 Express 4:13 p m
No Express 3.08 p m	No 28 Express 10.32 p m
N [illegible]	

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law. Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150.000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House. Massillon, Ohio

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker. No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

P. P. [illegible] MENSTHEIN, Manufacturer of Cigars, Princeton, Ills.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

HENRY [illegible] OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware. House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, expeditiously and on reasonable terms.

W. A. Redmond, [illegible]

Late examining corps, U. S. Patent Office. Solicitor of U. S. and Foreign patents. No. 631 F. street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

Road Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Commissioners of Stark County, at their next session on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1889, praying for the location of a County road on the following line to wit. Beginning at a point in the road leading from Massillon to New Berlin, where said road crosses the line between the northeast quarter of section 33 and the northwest quarter of section 34 of Jackson township, said county, thence running south on the line between the northeast quarter of said section 33 and the northwest quarter of said section 34, and between the southeast quarter of said section 33 to the township line, and thence continuing south on the line between the northeast quarter of section 4 and the northwest quarter of section 3 in Perry township, said county, to a county road, now open, known as the Jackson lane.

A PETITIONER.

Jan. 19, A. D. 1889 4-4t

Divorce Notice.

[illegible] Margaret Rohan, residing at New Haven, in the state of Connecticut, will take notice that on the 16th day of January 1889, James Rohan filed his petition in the Common Pleas Court of Stark County Ohio, being cause No 6184, praying for a divorce from the said Margaret Rohan, on the ground of her wilful absence from the said James Rohan, for more than three years prior to the filing of said petition, and the said cause will be for hearing on and after March 21, 1889.

JOHN C GIVIN,
Att'y for James Rohan

$4-6t

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigded has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of Philip Gilfoy, late of Stark County O., deceased. Dated the 9th day of January, 1889.

SARAH GILFOY
Administratrix

LOTS FOR SALE.—I have about twenty good building lots located at East Greenville, Stark county, that I am willing to sell on easy terms.

ANDREW B. HEISHEY,
37-3m East Greenville, O.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Condensation of Interesting Items on Various Subjects.

George Q. Cannon still defies the officials at Salt Lake City.

Pat. Hunt has been arrested as the murderer of James Atnee at Paris, Ky.

William McFarland was acquitted of the murder of his family at Cleveland. Insane.

It is now claimed that the tornado in Banks county, Georgia, killed twenty persons.

Gen. Charles E. Brown, of Cincinnati, is an applicant for the position of commissioner of pensions.

The steamer Little Eagle, owned in Paducah, burned to the water's edge at Cairo. Loss $10,000.

Sylvester Smith, of Wabash, Ind., horse-thief and forger, was sent to the state prison for four years.

James Monroe, leading citizen of Huntington, Ind., has been arrested for assaulting a little girl.

West Virginia Republicans have made a formal request of Harrison to place Gen. Goff in the cabinet.

A new cotton mill, with 10,000 spindles, to cost $300,000, is to be put up at Waco, Tex., the coming summer.

Thomas G. Merritt, superintendent of bridges and buildings on the Queen & Crescent system, is dead.

Lee Cloyd, of Greenville, O., although but eighteen years old, was cloyed with this world to the extent of hanging himself.

Eight business houses in Black Jack, Tex., were burned Saturday night, entailing a loss of $50,000 above the insurance, which was small.

James E. Monroe, a prominent citizen of Stringtown, Ind, has been arrested on a charge of criminally assaulting a nine-year-old girl.

Coal operators at Pittsburg are not expecting the threatened strike to take place March 1. Present selling price of $1.25 will not be changed during March.

J. L. Arnold, of the Dayton, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad, is in New York, presumably to have Ives and Stayner indicted for swindling that road.

The grand jury has returned an indictment agninst Charles E. Spencer for murder in the first degree for the killing of Jacob C. Holmes, at DePauw, Ind., last October.

Monday morning fire broke out in a New York tenement house on Eldridge street. Occupants had to escape from the building through the roof and jumping from the windows.

Governor Luce, of Michigan, has ordered a stay of proceedings in the extradition case of Olive E. Friend and others, of electric sugar notoriety, and will give them a rehearing on March 4.

A man named Kempinski, who formerly resided at Bridgeport, Conn., was arrested in Russia and sentenced to banishment to Siberia for treasonable utterances against the Russian government.

A number of English and American capitalists have purchased 2,000,000 acres of land in Durango, Mexico, which will be turned into a mammoth ranch. Senator Farwell, of Illinois, is a director.

Adam Overholtzer, a farmer, aged seventy-six and wealthy, was married to a young lady of Wapakoneta, O., aged twenty-four, to whom he gave $5,000 in cash and a deed for fifty acres of land as an inducement

Signor Bajnotti, the Italian consul in Chicago, has received a dispatch announcing that, in recognition of his services in the consular service, King Humbert has made him a knight of the Order of St. Maurizio-Elazzaro.

The ship reported in distress off South Hatteras shoals is now thought to be the San Antonio, of the Military line, a sister ship of the Alamo. She was due in New York Saturday. She carries many passengers, and is valued in the hundreds of thousands.

The motion for a new trial in the case of "Red Nosed Mike," convicted at Wilkesbarre, Pa., of the murder of Paymaster J. B. McClure, on the 10th of June last, was argued before Judge Rice Monday morning, who promptly overruled the motion and pronounced the death sentence.

Joseph Long's general store at Centerville, O., was entered by burglars Tuesday night, who carried off about $50 worth of goods.

John Craft, who stole a calf in broad daylight, has been given one year in the penitentiary by a Parke county, Indiana, jury.

While John Ostien, a Seneca county, Ohio, farmer, was hauling hay, his team tried to run away and upset the load on him, killing him.

Col. Stewart, of Nevada City, has provided in his will that his body be cremated and the ashes dumped into the river at midnight.

C. C. Corbett, editor of the Providence Evening Dispatch, was taken to jail Friday, having been surrendered by his bondsmen in a libel suit.

Rumors which have gone abroad that the Knights of Honor are about to withdraw from the state of Missouri are without foundation

Mrs. Adelaide Crezier, of St. Cloud, Minn., aged sixty, claims to have been the first wife of Commodore Kittson, and wants one-third of his estate.

Nathan Jenkins, a young man working at M. Kelly's Grape creek coal mines, near Danville, Ill., was fatally injured by the roof falling on him.

A fellow giving the name of James Patterson, of Pittsburg, attempted the confidence racket on half a dozen of the leading citizens of Newark, O.

Eugene Matthews, of Clyde, O., has sued Ben. H. Horn, of Tiffin, for $1,200 damages for injuries sustained by the bite of a vicious dog belonging to Horn

At Lafayette, Ind., on Thursday, John Snyder's three-year-old daughter was playing with matches, when her dress caught fire and she was burned to death

Fifty men in the employ of Charles Irvin, an ice dealer of Goshen, Ind., struck on account of refusal to advance their wages. Their places are being filled rapidly.

The officers of vessels on Puget sound declare that coolies are being constantly smuggled over the border, and when once in this country they can go anywhere they please.

John H. O'Keefe, after a sojourn in Canada, has been arrested under the name of J. H. Conely for swindling L. M. Hartley, of Iowa, in a cattle transaction to the extent of $8,000.

Rev Peter Bishop, pastor of the Catholic church at Millersburg, O., has resigned, and Rev. A. L. Leninger, of Navarre, O., succeeds him. Father Bishop is now in Holton, Kansas

Incendiaries in Pennsylvania by the use of a chemical compound consisting of powder and some other unknown substance, have caused the destruction of about twenty buildings.

Frederick Buz, of Red Falls Lake, Minn., and agent for C. Aultman & Company, who recently ran away with $25,000 of the company's money, and later was arrested, had his case called for trial Friday. Failing to appear, his bonds have been declared forfeited.

At a meeting of representatives of the various Republican clubs of Cincinnati, held on the 22d inst., a resolution was adopted requesting congress to make the 30th of April, this year, a National holiday, it being the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of President Washington.

William D. Mudgett, railway postal clerk, John Campbell, English mail clerk, and Harry Goodman, fireman, were killed and burned in a wreck on the European & North American railroad near Boyd's, Me., Saturday. The engineer was seriously injured. The cars caught fire from the locomotive and the mail, baggage and a parlor car were burned, together with express and mail matter and baggage.

Daniel Haynes fell dead at Greencastle, Indiana.

Falling slate killed Henry Reese at Central City, Ky.

The Barrett brothers are to be hanged at Minneapolis March 22.

John Quirk, of Chardon, O., was arrested for sending threatening letters.

Washington's birthday was generally observed throughout the country.

Ex-United States Treasurer F. E Spinner is back at Chicago from Florida.

Robert Lanham, pioneer, died near Felicity, O., Thursday, aged ninety-four.

A bicyclist accidentally injured two well known lawyers at Indianapolis, Thursday.

Dr. William A. Hunt, one of the best known physicians in Indiana, died at Anderson Thursday, aged sixty-seven.

Near Point Pleasant, W. Va., a son of a prominent farmer, Mr. Isaac L [illegible]s, was killed by a team running away.

Lawyer Luther R. Marsh, of New York, denies any intention of marrying the spookess, Mme. Ann Odelia Dis De Bar.

Now they say Le Caron, the informer, was Dr. Morten, the famous Ohio grave robber, who created such havoc here ten years ago.

George and Timothy Miles were convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary at La Porte, Ind., for stealing dictionaries from schools.

Unknowns tried to kill Hon. J. D. Alsop, of Dysersville, Iowa, by putting a stick of wood in his office which was "baited" with powder.

Little boy at Demeyville, O., had a nice little plaything at school and dropped it. It exploded and dangerously wounded four pupils. It was a dynamite bomb.

Thomas Stephenson, pioneer of Sidney, O., died at that place Thursday morning. He was ninety years of age, and voted for John Quincy Adams and at every presidential election since.

Walter Saxon, a wealthy young farmer of Fairview, Ind., is under arrest and bond, charged with the paternity of the unborn child of Addie Wood, an orphan girl of the same neighborhood.

While Mrs. Lane, of Pembroke, Ky., was weeping over the supposed body of her son, the young man walked in, alive and well. His deceased double proved to be a man named Harris, from Tennessee.

The copper still in Gravel Springs distillery, near Jacksonville, Ill., burst Thursday morning with a loud report. The whole building was soon on fire, and was destroyed. The loss will be heavy.

P. F. Clark, a Chicago druggist, was assassinated Thursday night in his store, corner of Harrison street and Hermitage avenue. The victim was shot in the back, a bullet penetrating his heart. It is a mystery.

Henry Dalton, who killed his wife at Stamford, Ky., because she refused to get up and build the fire, will find this world too warm for comfort during the brief period of his stay after the mob gets hold of him.

Andrew Lewis, aged seventy-two years, check clerk for the South Carolina railroad fifty years, and said to be the oldest railroad employe in the country, was run over and killed by a switch engine at Augusta, Ga

At Toledo, O., a teamster named Ferdinand Stagey was crushed by his wagon, loaded with lumber forcing him against a building as he turned a corner. He was removed to his lodgings, but died in an hour.

Careless Mr. Irons, of Lebanon, O., wrote a check in payment for one hog to the amount of $400 52, when it should have been $14 50. Dishonest Mr. Richardson hogged it all, and the fleet footed sheriff pursues him.

Helen Culver's "ship has come in" She was the housekeeper of Charles J. Hull, landlord, of Chicago, worth from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000. He has died and left the hull of his fortune to her. The frozen out heirs will contest.

Mormon missionaries have been chased out of Dubois county, Indiana.

The First Baptist church of Madisonville, O., was destroyed by fire Sunday

A boiler explosion killed Charles Skeels near Millersburg, Ind., Saturday.

Governor Fifer, of Illinois, will attend the inauguration of President Harrison.

Julia Head shot and killed Thomas W. Wolf at Greenwood, Ky., Saturday. Quarrel.

Lulu Belle Dolbee, of Norwalk, O., became stage-struck, and deserted her husband and child.

A druggist at Cleveland, O., cut his throat with a butcher knife because the White Caps threatened him

Rev. Peter Wallace, a veteran, has been appointed chaplain of the soldiers' and sailors' home at Quincy, Ill

Harry Proctor, aged eleven years, broke through the ice while skating on a pond in Cincinnati Sunday, and was drowned

Property valued at $15,000 was destroyed by an explosion of turpentine in the basement of the buildings 63 and 65 Canal street, Chicago

Several dwellings and the hardware store of W. H. Harvey & Sons, at Quaker City, O., were destroyed by fire early Sunday morning. Loss $30,000

Ben Vanshaik was struck on the head and killed during a row between railway construction men and a party of toughs at Kent, O., Saturday night

The lumber mills in the vicinity of Tacoma, W. T., have all been ordered shut down by the lumber trust Fifteen hundred men are thrown out of work

The Russians discovered in the distilling in Chicago have so terrorized the government's witnesses by threats of doom that the prosecution is very much hindered

The Radical congress which assembled at Brussels yesterday passed resolutions supporting the scheme for military education and demanding the abolition of the conscript law.

IN WASHINGTON.

The Presidential Party Arrives There All O. K.

THEY ARE ROYALLY WELCOMED ALL ALONG THE ROUTE.

In No Place From Indianapolis to Washington Did the President-Elect Receive a Heartier Welcome Than in Democratic Baltimore—The Demonstration a Grand One.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The president-elect and party arrived here at 2.35 p. m. The train stopped at the freight depot, Maryland avenue and Ninth street, where carriages were in waiting to convey the members of the party to the quarters reserved for them at the Arlington hotel and annex.

The run from Baltimore was entirely devoid of incident. The train after being transferred to the Baltimore & Potomac railroad was in charge of Trainmaster Bell, Conductor J. H. Ayers and Engineer Rowe, of Pennsylvania railroad engine No. 105

Welcomed Everywhere.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The inaugural train met with a hearty reception at every point where stops were made, all along the route, and thousands were present at stations at which the limited time of the train would not permit them to stop, in hopes of catching a glimpse of the president-elect as the train rushed by.

Apartments at the Arlington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The apartments of Gen. Harrison at the Arlington are very handsomely furnished. Every thing used in furnishing is new. There are four rooms in the suite soon to be occupied by Gen. and Mrs. Harrison, a large parlor, a dining room, a bedroom and a small smoking den between the parlor and the dining room. The parlor is furnished in several colors, plush and rich lace drapings giving the room a warm, comfortable effect.

The smoking room is large enough for two, and the apartment is provided with leather arm-chairs The dining room is bright and cheery, the furniture being of oak The bedroom pieces are great solid affairs of mahogany, that harmonize beautifully with the dark tones of the carpet and window hangings.

At Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—Gen. Harrison's special arrived at Union station at 11:15 a. m. Fully seven thousand people were on hand, including many negroes, and it may be safely asserted that the president-elect during his trip from Indianapolis to the National capital received no more kindly greeting and hearty welcome than was accorded him in Democratic Baltimore.

There were about three hundred persons who, by special favor, had been given the privilege of going within the railing to the tracks, but the great crowd filled the outside platform, the Charles street bridge which spans the railroad tracks, and the long flight of stairs leading from the station up to the street. As the train pulled into the station it was welcomed by thousands of buzzas, and a rush was made by those on the tracks for Gen Harrison's car, which was on the rear of the train.

The car was immediately cut loose from the train and backed up against what all along has been the front of the train, but which reverses position from Baltimore to Washington. The car was followed by the people inside, many clamboring up the brake-handle and guards to shake hands with Gen. Harrison, who, with his wife and daughter, Mrs. McKee, stood on the platform. When the car had finally been reattached to the train, a scene rarely witnessed, ensued.

The crowd on the outside could stand it no longer. Hundreds of them clambored over the iron fence, others carried the depot masters before them and forced entrance by the gates, until 2,000 people swarmed and crushed on the tracks. The police, of which there were fifty or more, seemed powerless The people, white and black, climbed upon each other's shoulders, and mounted the shifting engine which handled the general's car, in order to get a shake of the hand from the president elect.

This continued for six or seven minutes, the engineer of the shifter not daring to move his engine with human beings standing even on its wheels. Gen. Harrison smiled, bowed, as he stood bareheaded, and shook hands with as many as could reach him. Finally, 1.28 p. m. the tracks were cleared, comparatively, at least, and the train moved on.

Gen. Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee, Secretary Halford and a couple of others stood on the rear platform, the general bowing his acknowledgements to the cries of "godspeed," until the train passed into the tunnels

Preparations in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Many strangers have already arrived in this city, and are engaged in viewing the public buildings and places of interest about the city. Work is being rapidly pushed on the stands along the line of march, and in some cases has been finished with the exception of putting the chairs in place for the spectators

The prices asked for windows along the line of march are generally about $25, but as much as $100 has been obtained for the use of a room especially eligible for a good view of the procession.

Gen Hastings, adjutant general to Governor Beaver, grand marshal of the inaugural parade, is hard at work assigning places in line to the various organizations which have given notice of their intention to participate. The first division will be commanded by Brig Gen H C Gibson, and will consist of regular United States troops and the district militia

The civic organizations will comprise the fifth division, and will be under the immediate orders of Col. Myron M Parker. The first brigade of this division will be headed by the Veterans Republican club of Pittsburg, and will include a number of well known Pennsylvania political clubs

New Jersey organizations will make up the second brigade and Maryland men the third The post of honor in clubs will be in the fourth brigade under the marshalship of Gen. H A Barnum, of New York Gen. W G Butterfield will command the fifth division which will comprise clubs from different sections of the country.

Virginia, Delaware, South Carolina, Connecticut Massachusetts, Ohio, Rhode Island, Missouri, Minnesota Kansas and Colorado will be represented [illegible]

ANOTHER INSULT.

An American Citizen Seized in Russia and Banished to Siberia.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 27.—Word has just been received here from Mrs. Herman Kempinski, confirming a recent report that her husband has been arrested in Russia and sentenced to banishment to Siberia for treasonable utterances against the Russian government and evading the military service required. He came to this country when seventeen years of age, and in 1873 came to this city. Ten years later he became a naturalized citizen of the United States.

He was successful in business and last summer returned to his native land with his wife. Soon after his arrival there he was arrested and thrown into prison. His wife spent most of their savings in endeavoring to procure his release, but to no effect, and she has applied to friends in this city for assistance. His counsel, J. B. Klein, will lay the matter before the authorities in Washington in a few days.

BURNED TO DEATH

Eleven Lives Lost at Plymouth, Pennsylvania,

BY A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN A SQUIB FACTORY.

Foreman Reese the Only Person in the Building Who Escapes Alive—The Victims Burned Into an Unrecognizable Mass—The Calamity May Have Been Caused By Carelessness.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 27.—Later advices from Plymouth concerning the explosion in the squib factory, state that eleven persons lost their lives—ten girls and the engineer. Seventeen others were more or less injured

The killed, so far as known, are:
Kate Jones, aged eighteen.
Maggie Lynch, aged twenty-one.
Hettie Jones, aged sixteen.
Claddis Reese, aged fifteen.
Mary Walters, aged seventeen.
Maggie Richards, aged seventeen.
Mary A. Lake, aged seventeen.
Ruth Powell, aged nineteen.
Esther Powell, aged twenty-two.
Jessie O'Connell, aged sixteen.
George S. Reese, engineer, aged forty
John Powell, the proprietor, was badly injured.

Every one in the building at the time of the explosion perished, with the the exception of Foreman Reese. He was standing at a stove when the first explosion took place. He rushed for the door to notify the girls, when the second explosion knocked him down in the basement.

Anna O'Connell was within a hundred yards of the building when the explosion took place. She was just returning from her dinner. Jane Ann Thomas, one of the victims, was not an employe. She had called to see Miss Jones.

The cause of the explosion is a mystery. Powell says the squibs piled in a box must have combusted. He says he never allowed any large quantity of powder in the building. When powder was wanted it was taken from a magazine one hundred yards away. Experts, however, claim that there must have been powder in the building, or the force of the explosion would not have been so great.

There were three stoves in the building, and this, in itself, was gross carelessness. It is stated that on several occasions the girls, in order to have a little fun, would place powder on the stoves, just to see it shoot off.

At the undertakers' the scene was heart-rending. Eleven bodies lay there headless, armless and legless From pieces of scorched clothing and small buttons were the victims identified.

The foreman says there was a pot of sulphur on the stove, which was used to dip the squibs into, the miners when using them lighting the sulphur end. The pot must have boiled over and over and ignited some loose powder, which fired the kegs There were two heavy explosions and a third light one.

The Cause of the Explosion.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb 27.—The cause of the explosion in the squib factory at Plymouth is no longer a mystery. Coroner Mahon, who is investigating the matter, has learned the true facts from Foreman Reese. From Reese's statement it appears that Mr. Powell, the proprietor of the factory, told Reese as work was slack he had better take advantage of the occasion and have the stock of the factory assorted.

Katie Jones was delegated by Reese to do the assorting. She was to pick out all the good squibs and the remainder, which were mostly broken squibs, she was to throw away. The latter the girl threw into the fire.

It happened, however, that there was a good or loaded squib among the refuse which was thrown into the stove, and as soon as it came in contact with the live coals it exploded, shattering the stove and shooting across the room like a ball from a roman candle, landed on a box of loaded squibs. These exploded in rapid succession and in turn set fire to a keg of powder A tremendous explosion followed and the building was literally blown to pieces.

An Embezzling Bookkeeper.

BROOKLYN, Feb 27.—William H Stevens, bookkeeper for W. French & Company, of Shrewsbury, N. J., was arrested here this morning on a charge of embezzlement, a discrepancy of $3,202 81 having been found in his books. He was held to await a requisition from New Jersey

Killed In a Saloon Row.

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb 27.—Michael Cleary, during a dispute with Terence McKiernan, in the latter's saloon at Union City, Monday night, was shot and instantly killed by McKiernan Cleary came here from Providence and was somewhat noted as a wrestler

How Long He Held His Breath.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 27 Richard Freeman, the eight-year-old son of W. L. Freeman, while playing at home in trying to see how long he could hold his breath, burst a blood vessel and died a few minutes later.

The Anarchist Conspiracy.

CHICAGO, Feb 27.—Some new facts about the Anarchist conspiracy will probably be revealed by the confession of Oscar Neebe, which it is expected, will soon be placed in the hands of Judge Grinnell.

LORD SALISBURY.

His Friends Concerned About His Condition

WHICH WAS NOT IMPROVED BY HIS SOJOURN IN FRANCE.

The Marriage of Prince Alexander to an Opera Singer the Chief Topic of Conversation in Vienna—London Workmen Object to Automatic Machinery—Other News From Abroad.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Lord Salisbury is not a well man. He is subject to heart trouble and its accompanying ills. He has gone to the south of France during every recess of parliament, and whenever he could leave the labors of his public office to recuperate. Before he went the last time he was excessively nervous and low spirited. He had a peculiar twitching of the hands that alarmed his friends, and it was hoped that his release from political cares and a sojourn in a milder clime in the sunshine of France would restore his health, but, on the contrary, the premier returned not much better than when he went.

His friends are concerned about his condition, especially since the reaction of public feeling against the government has taken place, owing to the turn affairs has taken in the Parnell commission. The two "detectives," who accompany the premier wherever he goes, and who are popularly supposed to be for his protection against alleged plots of Invincibles, are actually two attendants appointed by the advice of the premier's physicians to keep watch over him to be ready to render efficient assistance in the event of the fatal heart disease seizing him. It is said that Lord Salisbury is allowed to believe that his guardians are Scotland Yard detectives protecting him from assault, as it would be dangerous for him to know the truth.

Prince Alexander's Marriage.

VIENNA, Feb 27.—The marriage of Prince Alexander to Mlle. Loisoninger is sole topic of gossip here The lady is described as tall and slender, with blue eyes and auburn hair, decidedly beautiful, and of striking presence. Though equal in manner and appearance to any of the titled ladies whom rumor has assigned to the prince as a probable consort, she is of very humble origin. Her mother was a peasant woman of the Tyrol. Through the daughter's exertions the old lady was established as keeper of a pension at Presburg. In fact, the prince seems to have made a sensible choice, and to have married into a very respectable family. The news of the marriage causes a great sensation in Darmstadt. The prince's mother is frantic with grief over the misalliance. The marriage took place at Mentone February 6. Mlle. Loisoninger was to have made her debut in opera at Moscow in April. She is well known and highly popular in Russia.

The Bombardment of Sagallo.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.—The Novoe Vremya and the Viedomosti, commenting upon the bombardment of Sagallo and the subsequent capture of the Atchinoff expedition by a French cruiser, express indignation because the French shed Russian blood. Both papers think it doubtful whether violence was unavoidable.

The Grashdanin, referring to the same subject comments ironically on Franco-Russian friendship. The same paper says on good authority that the members of the Atchinoff expedition will be brought to Odessa as prisoners of war.

The Svet reproduces an official communication on the affair which was published by the Cronstadt Official Naval Gazette: also, a report of the incident that appeared in that paper. Both refer unfavorably to Atchinoff's conduct.

Father Stephens Remanded For Trial.

DUBLIN, Feb 27.—Father Stephens, who was arrested for advising tenants on the Olphert estate not to pay their rents, was arraigned Monday He was remanded for trial, bail being refused

Wissman Arrives In Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Feb. 27 —Capt. Wissman has arrived here and gone to Cairo, where he will recruit several hundred blacks to accompany him on his expedition into the interior of Africa from the east coast.

The Vatican and Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.—In an interview Count Iswalski states that an agreement between the Vatican and Russia, in regard to Poland, would undoubtedly be reached shortly.

Foreign Notes.

Francese Liberati, the statesman, is dead.

The general of the Augustinian order is dead.

The pope is reported to be in a state of uneasiness over the Jesuit agitation in Canada.

It is rumored that Premier Tirard proposes to recall the Duc D'Aumale to France.

Floods are reported from Adrianople. Traffic is interfered with, as railways are under water.

Mr. James Bryce, member of parliament for Aberdeen, will be chairman of the Home Rule union annual assembly in March.

The map of Upolu, one of the Samoan islands, published by the North German Gazette shows that three-fourths of the island is German territory

The Alpine village of Cillac, near Embrun, has been destroyed by fire, and 250 persons are homeless and exposed to the perils of cold and snow

Mr Parnell was re-elected chairman and Mr Justin McCarthy vice chairman at the Parnell meeting Monday The whips and secretaries were also re-elected.

The German admiral has ordered that the important [illegible] on the mainland coast of Zanzibar be occupied. Seventy boxes of tobacco, the first grown here have been shipped for Hamburg

At a meeting held Monday at Granville, France, a resolution was passed asking for an international convention to forbid the passage over the Newfoundland banks of steamships during the fishing season.

Mrs Cornelius Vanderbilt has secured for the season the Herbert house in Belgrave square It is the residence of Lady Herbert of Lea Agents have had no difficulty in letting houses this season in the west end. The supply hardly meets the demand

Fatal Fall From a Window.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Feb. 27—Henry Roach, a prominent citizen of this city, fell from a second story window Sunday night and received injuries that will prove fatal

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JONATHAN AND HIS CONTINENT.

BY MAX O'RELL AND JACK ALLYN.

Translated by Mme. Paul Blouet. Copyrighted by Cassell & Co., New York. We Publish the Following Extracts from this Book by Special Arrangement through the American Press Association.

Paul Blouet (Max O'Rell) is a remarkably clever Frenchman, who has devoted his talents mostly to satirizing the Anglo-Saxon race. He has become widely known as the author of "JOHN BULL AND HIS ISLAND," "JOHN BULL, JR.," Etc. This book is his latest production, the material for it being gathered during his recent visit to America.

Another day, I was in a New York local train. These trains have not drawing room cars with smoking room attached. Neither first, second nor third class; all the carriages are alike. I addressed the conductor, asking him where I should find the smoking compartment. In reply he murmured a few unintelligible words between his teeth. In my humblest, sweetest accents, I said:

"Excuse me, I did not hear."

He shouted at me at the top of his voice:

"Be-hind-the-lo-co-mo-tive! do you hear this time?"

My first impulse was to knock him down. But I bethought myself of the advice that had been given me, and answered with a smile:

"Yes, I heard. I beg a thousand pardons. You are really too polite."

A popular American actress was dining one evening in the dining car of a train going from Boston to New York. Being alone, she ate slowly, and deliberately dawdled over the meal to kill time. The waiter, displeased at the audacity of such conduct, stood about within hearing, and began making the rudest remarks on her proceedings.

When she had quite finished her dinner, and he came to remove the dishes, the actress wrote a few words upon one of her cards, and, handing it to him with a sweet smile, she said:

"Here is my card, if you hand it in at the Opera house to-morrow evening you will be provided with a stall. I regret exceedingly that it is not in my power to offer you a box—it is such a treat to meet with a polite railway servant."

The names of the stations are hidden. Do not hope that the conductor will clear up the mystery.

The train had just stopped a few leagues from Richmond one day.

"What station is this?" asked a traveler, addressing the conductor.

This individual simply shrugged his shoulders and turned his back.

I happened to be close to him.

"What inquisitive people there are, to be sure!" I said to him.

To an irritable person, the rudeness of the railway and hotel servants would be enough to spoil all the pleasure of a visit to America. But the Americans themselves are good tempered and pay no attention to these things. I know some who even get a certain amount of amusement therefrom.

The negro who makes your bed is more polite but his politeness is not disinterested. A few moments before the arrival of the train at your destination, he brushes you down and receives the invariable 25 cents for his trouble. These negroes, independently of the salary paid them by the company they work for make sometimes from $10 to $12 a day in this way, say from $2,500 to $3,000 a year.

How many a white would turn black for less!

Returning to Jacksonville from St. Augustine, I omitted to engage my place in a parlor car, and was obliged to find a seat in the ordinary cars. The evil was not great, seeing that the journey takes but fifty minutes.

Besides the parlor cars, the train comprised three cars, two of which were almost full. I installed myself in the third, which was empty.

Up comes the conductor.

"Come out, you can't travel in that car," he said.

"Why not?" I asked,

"Because it is the colored people's car."

"Am I not as good as they?"

"I tell you you can't travel in this car."

"I am sorry, for once, that I am not colored," I said to him. "it is much the cleanest of your carriages."

I went to the end of the last car, and found myself just in front of the apple, banana, jujube, cap and book store.

From my seat I was able to contemplate the wondrous activity of the commercial gentleman at the head of this department.

During the whole fifty minutes' ride he kept up an unceasing going and coming.

When his last tour of the train had been made, he put by all the merchandise which he had not sold, took off his uniform, put on a black coat and hat, and fastened into his cravat a huge diamond pin. I looked on at the rapid metamorphosis with great interest. When his toilet was completed, he turned round, and, seeing that I was looking at him, he threw me a patronizing glance, eyeing me from head to foot. I thought he was about to say

"What is it you want?"

"Well, business is looking up, eh?" I hazarded.

"Mind your own d—— business," he replied, and, turning on his heels, he departed.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Jonathan's servants all appear to me to be reduced duchesses and noblemen in livery.

When you speak to a man servant, before answering you he scans you from head to foot and seems to say: "Who may you be? Be careful how you talk to me. We are a free nation, sir; all equals here, and I am as good as you."

And you feel inclined to say to him:

"I congratulate you, young man, upon living in a free country; but since we are all equals here, and I am civil to you, why on earth cannot you be civil to me?"

The fellow is lacking in logic.

The manner of the maid servant is different, she wears a look of contempt and profound disgust, she seems to say with a sigh:

"How can men be such brutes as to allow women to work? What despicable creatures they are, to be sure!"

To get an idea of the prodigious labor undertaken by an American servant girl, one has but to see her at work doing a room, feather broom in hand.

A day or two after this remarkable manner of dusting had attracted my attention, I came across the following in Puck:

Sarah is doing the drawing room. Enters the mistress of the house, evidently fearing to be choked by the cloud of dust that fills the room.

"Sarah, what are you doing?"

"I'm dustin' the room."

"I see. When you've finished, please to undust it."

Servants' wages range from $200 to $500 a year—I mean, of course, in good ordinary houses, and not in millionaire's mansions. Mr. C. Vanderbilt pays his chief cook ten thousand dollars. I write the sum in letters that the reader may not exclaim: "Surely there is a misprint here; the printer has put one nought too many."

In spite of the enormously high wages they pay, the Americans have so much trouble in getting good servants, that numbers of them are, so to speak, driven from their homes and obliged to take refuge in hotels and apartment houses.

Negro ones are the only ones at all deferential in manner, or who have a smile on their faces from time to time, but many people have an objection to them, and charge them with serious faults, such as finding things which are not lost, and breaking the monotony of life by dressing up in their employers' raiment when occasion offers.

An American of my acquaintance, upon going to his room one evening to dress for a dinner party, found his dress coat and waistcoat missing from the wardrobe. Guessing their whereabouts, he went upstairs, and there, in his negro butler's room, were the missing garments.

He rang for the culprit.

"Pompey," he said, "I have found my dress clothes in your room. What is the meaning of it?"

"I forgot to put dem back, sah."

"You have had them on, you rascal."

"Yes, sah."

"How dare you wear my clothes?"

"Please, massa, I got married yesterday," and the broad black face of Pompey was lit up with a rather sheepish looking grin.

All the caricatures of the comic papers are outdone by realities in America.

I know a lady who, losing her patience with her housemaid one day, said to her:

"I expect my servants to do so and so."

"Your what?" cried the indignant damsel. "I'll just tell you what I think of you. You ain't no lady, that's certain."

Here are two advertisements which I extract from an Indianapolis paper:

"Situation as dish washer required by a lady. Apply Sentinel office."

"A lady (white) undertakes washing at home." (Address follows.)

Democracy can no further go.

"I take care never to part on bad terms with my servants when they leave me." This was said to me one day by a clever Boston lady, who, to my thinking, lacks sufficient admiration for the democratic institutions of America.

I guessed that she intended a covert satire on the greatest republic in the world.

"Why?" I demanded.

"Because, when one of those girls leaves me, it is quite within the range of possibility that she will marry some western ranchman, and one day, when her husband becomes a senator, she may be useful to me at Washington."

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

The great mass of the American people live on tough meat uncooked and iced water unfiltered.

I take it for granted that sheep and cattle are born at as tender an age in America as elsewhere, but the society for the protection of animals probably prevents their being killed for food while they are young enough to enjoy life, and so the patriarchs alone are reserved for the table.

That which renders the problem of dining almost past solving is that the meat has to be attacked with plated knives which tear but do not cut it. I suppose that, as half the lower class Americans still eat with their knives, it was necessary to abandon the idea of having steel knives for fear of their accidentally gashing their faces. If sharp steel knives were in general use in America the streets would be full of people with faces scarred and seamed like those of the Heidelberg students.

The Americans drink little else but water at table, and one cannot help wondering how it is that the filter seems to be an almost unknown institution in the land. Leave your glass of water untouched on the table, and in a few moments a thick sediment of mud or sand will be visible at the bottom of it.

Down south it is worse still.

At Jacksonville I was waited upon at table by an extremely obliging negro.

One day he brought me some water, put ice in it, and discreetly withdrew behind my chair.

I took up the glass and minutely inspected its contents.

"Epaminondas!" I cried.

"Dat's not my name, sah; I'm called Charles."

"Charles, look at this water; there is a snake in it."

Charles took the glass, looked in it, and then, with a reassuring grin, announced:

"It's dead, sah."

"That is comfortiug," said I, "but it may have left eggs, which will come to life by thousands inside me."

Charles was facetious, and was not to be put out of countenance for such a trifle. He took up the glass again, re-examined it, and replaced it on the table.

"Dere's no danger, sah; it's a male," he said.

In almost all hotels south of Washington the waiters are colored men. The service is but poor. The negroes are slow—it is the guests who do the "waiting."

At Delmonico's especially, and in the principal hotels of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington you can dine admirably. In the smaller towns you must be content with feeding.

But let us take our seats at the table d'hote of the best hotel in any second rate town that you please in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, or some other state of the Union.

No printed menu. A young woman, with an elaborate coiffure of curls, rolls and bangs, but no cap, approaches, darts a look of contempt at you and, turning her back upon you, gabbles off in one breath:

"Croutaupoturbotshrimpsauceroastbeefturkeycranberrysaucepotatoestomatoesappletart mincepievanillacream."

Do not attempt to stop her; she is wound up, and when she is started is bound to go to the end. You must not hope that she will repeat the menu a second time either. If you did not hear, so much the worse for you. Unfortunately the consequences are grave; it is not one dish that you miss—it is the whole dinner. You are obliged to order all your repast at once, and the whole is brought you, from soup to cheese, at one time.

I was so ill inspired one day as to order some soup to begin with. The waitress refused downright to bring me anything more.

"That is all you ordered," she said to me. "You do not suppose I can make twenty journeys to the kitchen for you."

I rose and sought the hotel keeper. I made the humblest apologies, pleaded that I was a foreigner who had only been in America a fortnight, and was not yet accustomed to the habits of the Americans. I promised solemnly never to transgress again in this way. Mine host went to the young person who was at the head of the battalion of harpies in the dining room, and interceded for me with her. I had the happiness of being forgiven, and was allowed to appease my hunger.

From that day forward, as soon as one of these witching damsels began her incantation, I cried out:

"Hold! Enough! Bring it all in."

Then I would eat the least distasteful of the messes and leave the rest. I can assure you the hotel did not make much profit out of me.

This is how the dinner is served:

The "duchess" begins by flinging a spoon and knife and fork down on the table in front of you. It is for you to set them straight, and I would advise you to do so without any murmuring. When you have taken your soup, the said "duchess" brings you a plate, around which she places a dozen little oval dishes in a symmetrical fashion that one can but admire.

The first little dish contains fish and a teaspoonful of sauce of some kind. It is needless to inquire the name of this sauce. All the fish sauces are the same, only the name varies. The second apparently contains a little lump of raw beef, the third a slice of roast turkey, the fourth mashed potatoes; the fifth a stewed tomato, the sixth cranberry sauce, the seventh chicken salad, the eighth some rice pudding, and the last contains (horrible dictu) a slice of apple tart, with a large helping of cheese in the middle of it. These two things are naturally gather and are consequently served on the same dish.

You begin at the left. The first presents no obstacles but its bones and is soon disposed of. You turn your attention to the next dish on the right and attack the beef. It is impregnable, you can make no impression upon it. You pass. The turkey is not obdurate and you fall to on that, making little raids on the potatoes, tomatoes and cranberry sauce between each mouthful. Thanks to the many climates of America (the thermometer varies in winter from 75 above zero in the south to 45 below in the north), you have turkey and cranberry sauce all the winter, strawberries six months of the year and tomatoes all the year round.

Oh, the turkey and cranberry sauce! I ate enough of that dish to satisfy me for the rest of my days. No more turkey and cranberry sauce for me, though I should live to be a hundred!

Finally you come to the apple tart on the extreme right. You carefully lift the cheese and, placing it aside, prepare to eat your sweets without this strange seasoning. Unhappily the pastry has become impregnated with an odor of roquefort, and again you pass. A vanilla cream terminates your repast.

Having disposed of this, you ask yourself why, in a free country, you may not have your various courses served one after the other, why you must bolt your food and bring on indigestion, and above all why the manager of the hotel, in his own interest as a man of business, does not before all else study the comfort of his customers. The answer is not difficult to find. It is the well being of the "duchess," and not that of the travelers, that he devotes his attention to studying. The traveler is obliged to come to his house, and he can treat him anyhow. His "helps" will only consent to stay with him, on condition he gives them heavy wages and light duties. He has no choice but to submit to his servants or to close his hotel. The Americans, free though they may be politically, are at the mercy of their servants, whether in public or private life. This kind of tyranny is hateful. To throw off the yoke of the superior classes is very well, but I am not aware that the yoke of the common people is at all preferable. John Bull commands all his paid servants. Jonathan obeys his.

Thus, in the hotels of America outside of the large cities, with the rarest exceptions, the dinner is served from 1 o'clock to 3, the tea-supper from 6 to 8. You happen to arrive at half past 3, tired out and famishing. You hope to be able to obtain a good meal without delay. Illusion! You must wait until the dining room door is opened, and pass two hours and a half in wretchedness. How often have I entreated, implored! "Could you not get a chop cooked for me, or an omelet, or something?" If that is impossible, for mercy's sake give me a slice of cold meat." Prayers and supplications were unavailing. Occasionally a landlord would express his regrets and make excuses for his inability to oblige me, but for the offence I got no kind of response at all. Once or twice I tried making a tempest, with not any more success. Another time I tried politeness. "Excuse me," I said, "if I am intruding. I hope that by putting up at your hotel I shall not be too much in your way. I have not the honor to be a citizen of the greatest republic in the world, but am only a poor European who does not know your ways. In future I will take careful precautions. But this time, and just for once, I should be so much obliged for something to eat. I should be distressed to occasion any derangement in your household, but just for once, only once."

Sheer waste of breath. The hotel is as it is; you may use it or stay away.

BESS.

Pausing on the highest point of the trail, we peered fearfully down into the dimly lit gorge 300 feet below, from which there came to us faint sounds of life, the barking of dogs and a child's voice raised in shrill halloo. At this latter sound Bebe raised her small curly head from Duke's broad breast where it had rested during the last hour of the toilsome ascent. The great violet eyes flashed open and gazed down, vainly endeavoring to pierce the gloom.

"Why, there's a child down there. How can a child live in the dark?"

From our elevation we could see, through a cleft in the sierras, flaming streaks of purple and crimson and gold, and the sun, like a great ball of fire, sinking into the gleaming waters of the Pacific. Pressing on, we made the descent into "Inferno," as Duke styled it, as rapidly as was consistent with the dignity of our stolid little burros. At every step the shadows deepened and broadened till at last, when we were lifted from our saddles, we could but discern the straight, slim figure of the doctor, who had preceded us, and pressed close against his knee the shadowy outlines of a sprite, a fay—clearly something uncanny—so small and frail it seemed.

As the doctor advanced into the mellow beam of firelight which streamed welcomingly from the open kitchen door, the small shape flitted from him and was swallowed up in the darkness. He must have seen in Bebe's wondering eyes the question which she was to much awe struck to ask, for, as he lifted her up into the light, he said in his gentle, tired voice:

"That was little Bess. She and I are great friends."

There was a subtle magnetism in the inexpressible sadness which enshrouded this dark eyed, tender voiced man, that drew to him the involuntary love and trust of all helpless, friendless creatures. Young as he was a great shadow had fallen between him and the sunlight, withering his affections, blighting his ambition. When he left home to attend lectures in a distant city, he was accompanied by a dearly loved friend, one whom he hoped in the near future to call by the still dearer title of brother. This friend fell ill, and, though after weeks of suffering he gradually recovered his physical health, his mental tone seemed to have been weakened. He became subject to fits of melancholy, and in one of these took his own life.

The doctor was with him, but noticed nothing unusual till the pistol shot rang through the room and the lifeless body fell with a dull, heavy thud to the floor. From that moment he was haunted by the horrible consciousness that if he had been more watchful the tragedy might have been prevented. The poor, half crazed sister of the dead boy refused to see or speak to him again. After an interval of despair he took up the broken thread of life again, piecing it together with the harsh, stern lines of duty in the place of golden inclination.

After hours of balmy, refreshing sleep we awoke to find the sun gilding only the topmost crags, which, like watch towers, frowned upon us from above the stupendous walls which on all sides shut in the gorge. A small river tumbled headlong down the rocks, chafing and fretting impotently at the huge bowlders obstructing its passage to the sea. Its banks were lined with aromatic bay which, gently stirred by the breeze, leaned over and tipped its rich green foliage into the clear water.

Our idle enjoyment of the scene was clouded by the apparition of small, scantily clad Bess, who dogged our footsteps and at last, when we paused, crouched at the doctor's feet, looking up into his face with the unsatisfied questioning of a dumb animal. He talked to her in his sympathetic, quiet way till the thin, grave lips unclosed, and the little creature told him all that she knew about herself and the unchildlike life that had been passed under the shadow of overhanging mountains. A sudden glow passed over the pallid face, the large eyes grew eager as she told of the one bright day of her life. "Mister Waller was er-goin' down an' he let me ride Juniata, an' then he tuk me to er show."

The words tumbled over each other in her haste to tell of the wonders that she saw. When Bebe, finding that they have one subject in common, slipped down to a level with her, and exhibited great familiarity with the tricks and antics of the monkey, Bess' surprise flashed forth. "Was yer thar, an' did yer see me?" Being answered in the negative she won from compliant Bebe a promise to "look out" for her at the next show.

As the two young faces were upturned we could not fail to notice the contrast—the one so full of life and health, with shining hair, clear, beautiful eyes and blooming cheeks, seeming the very embodiment of sunlight; the other with pale, drawn features, thin lips set about with lines of care, straight, dull white hair and complexion of a chalky white, a fit child of Shadow.

When we climbed the mountain side to look over at a beautiful fall where drooping ferns and clinging lichens hid the rough walls of rock over which clear water dashed in silvery spray to loose itself in the dark pool beneath, the doctor burdened himself with Bess. Her rapture was intense, though she only said: "It is so pretty! I never saw it before." Afterwards she said to Bebe in a whisper: "I like that man. He takes me to places." From that hour she became his shadow, content to be unnoticed if she might but be near him. On the morning of our departure the whole camp gathered about to bid us farewell, but Bess was missing.

Search was made in vain for some time and we were about to ride away when she was discovered hidden in a clump of bushes crying as if her heart would break. The doctor stooped and kissed the little white quivering face and whispered some words of consolation apparently, for a pale, wintry smile lit up the dull eyes. As we looked back before taking the turning, which hid the camp from view, we caught sight of the meager form, its thin dress flattering in the wind, its tiny arms waving good by. Poor little Bess! We passed away to the sunshine, leaving her to the shadows and gloom.

* * * * * * *

Over the purple mountains we journeyed once more, yielding to Bebe's whim that her bridal trip should be taken in the same company over the same paths which her childish feet had trod ten years before. The whole previous programme must be faithfully carried out, and as this included a visit to the "Devil's Gorge," its shadows closed about us again. It was difficult to recognize in the handsome, eager, impassioned bridegroom the saddened, hopeless doctor of the years of the past. His mourning had endured for more than a day, but it was impossible for any one exposed to the bright, joyous influence of Bebe to fail to recognize that "man was not made to mourn." His devotion to duty had met its reward, and now, at 35, he was not only one of the most distinguished surgeons of the day, but, as the husband of winsome Bebe, was, as he asserted, the happiest man in the world.

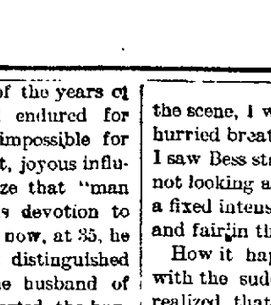
All day Bebe had been pretending to recall familiar landmarks, and as we gathered about the camp fire she suddenly exclaimed: "There was a child here! A small, pale child, just my age, and her name was Bess. I wonder what has become of her?" Out of the darkness there stepped the tall, lank figure of a girl. Advancing into the center of the group, she said laconically: "I'm Bess." Glad recognition met her from each member of the party, and I noticed that when her hand was clasped in that of the doctor a dull red flush passed over her face. She was unchanged, save that the ugliness of the type was intensified. After a few words she fell back from the light.

Guided by an enthusiastic young Englishman who had traveled around the world, we went to look at the "Moonlight Fall," which he declared to be the most beautiful sight "eye ever beheld." Leaning over to feast my eyes upon the incomparable beauty of the scene, I was startled by hearing a quick, hurried breathing near me. Looking around I saw Bess standing on the verge of the cliff, not looking at the waterfall, but gazing with a fixed intensity and expression at Bebe, slim and fair in the radiant moonlight.

How it happened no one ever knew, but with the suddenness of an electric shock we realized that Bebe was over the cliff, her heavy traveling dress caught in the branches of a sturdy manzanita bush that had forced a footing for itself within a crevice of the rocky wall. Her husband had but just left her side, but ere he could reach the spot, like a flash Bess had lowered herself to a narrow ledge of rock, grasping with one hand a rough, sharp spur jutting out from the wall, with the other she raised Bebe's slight, lissome form to the arms outstretched to receive it.

Looking into the doctor's face with eyes transfigured with love she panted: "I saved her for you;" then relaxing her hold she fell with a crash into the dark abyss.

Later when the poor, bruised body was brought and laid in the little cabin, looking through a mist of tears we saw the face glorified and beautiful, and around the head there seemed to shine the aureole of a saint. Thus she passed forever out of the shadows into the light of an eternal day.—New Orleans Picayune.



...IVE CURE
...N DISEASES

MY little boy has been troubled with a severe type of Skin Disease, with intense itching and burning, which constantly grew worse until his face was covered with sores. Seeing Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup advertised to cure skin and blood diseases, we tried it, and today our child's skin is as clear and smooth as ever. We believe Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup is a positive cure for Skin and Blood Diseases. MRS. EDMOND PALMER, 88 Summit St., Rochester, N. Y.

SALT RHEUM

I have been troubled with Rheumatism for ... and Salt Rheum has been in my ... Have used nearly every remedy but found no relief except from Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup. I could not lie in bed at night. Have taken ten bottles, and am now a well man. It is truly a great blood purifier.
... Wolcott, N. Y.

A Whole Family Cured

... My wife and I have ... boy ... Hood's Sarsaparilla ... Hood's Pills ... Dean's ...

No remedy ... Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup ...

Six weeks since I was ... my eyes were nearly ... bly inflamed. Two bottles of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup cured me. B. F. KNAPP, Wolcott, N. Y.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup

UNRIVALED in merit. It is a Safe Family Medicine ... Children, invalids and delicate persons will find it ... should be without it. Always in season, Spring, Summer, Autumn and ...
If you cannot procure it of your druggist send direct to us. ...

A SURE CURE ...

Spring Disorders

Shattered nerves, tired brain, impure blood, debilitated system, all are the natural outcome in the Spring. A medicine must be used, and nothing equals Paine's Celery Compound. We let others praise us—you cannot help believing a disinterested party.

Brigadier-General W. L. Greenleaf, Burlington, Vt., writes: "I have used Paine's Celery Compound on several occasions, and always with benefit. Last spring, being very much run down and debilitated, I commenced taking it. Two bottles made me feel like a new man. As a general tonic and spring medicine I do not know of its equal."

"I have used two bottles of your Paine's Celery Compound, and it has given entire satisfaction as an appetizer and blood purifier."
T. L. BERNER, Watertown, Dakota.

Paine's Celery Compound

is prescribed by physicians, recommended by druggists, endorsed by ministers, praised by users, and guaranteed by the manufacturers, as a spring medicine which will do all that is claimed for it. Use it this spring, and see how quickly it tones you up.

Purifies the Blood.

Full accounts of wonderful cures made by Paine's Celery Compound after other medicines and the best physicians had failed, sent free. There's nothing like it.

$1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Color Anything any Color. Simple, Durable, Economical. IT IS EASY TO DYE WITH DIAMOND DYES ... Colors.

CHAPPED hands result from two causes. Too much alkali in the soap, which draws the natural oil from the skin, leaving it harsh, dry, and liable to crack, or the fats, from which the soap is made, are not properly combined with the alkali, so, from its greasy nature, it is impossible to rinse off the soap after washing. Prof. Leeds, Ph. D., Stevens Institution of Technology, says: "The IVORY SOAP, while strongly cleansing, leaves the skin soft and pleasant to the touch, instead of harsh, uncomfortable, and liable to chap."

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" soap and insist upon getting it.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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HOLIDAY CELEBRATIONS.

THE BIRTHDAY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

Honored by the Giving of a Masonic Ball and "Ye Hatchet Partie."

The Odd Fellow's hall quickly filled Friday night with as many people as it could comfortably hold, everyone eager to penetrate the mysteries of "Ye Hatchet Partie," given by the "Y's." Little Kittie Dunlap first appeared in a quaint old fashioned training dress, and recited some lines 'Ground out by a crank," This was preparatory. Then to the music of the organ, presided over by "Johnesetta Tyler Hatchet," or Miss Minnie Moore, the twelve members of the Hatchet family filed out by twos. Each was arrayed in the garments of a dead and gone generation, among which was at least one genuine wedding gown of plaid silk, with leg-o'-mutton sleeves, worn ever so many years ago There were court trains high colors, pretty faces, powdered hair, and one most woebegone mourning costume, and each carried a hatchet. After a short chain drill they ranged themselves in a semicircle like a troupe of minstrels—is the comparison unpardonable? Then with Miss Hilda Edmunds as Georgiana Washington Hatchet, the interlocutor, the entertainment went on. In rapid succession the following members of the family were introduced: Tomazine Jefferson, Andrewsia Jackson, Johanna Adams, Jamesina Madison, Jemima Monroe, Quinciana Adams, Wilhelmina Harrison, Johnesetta Tyler, Marty Van Buren, Jinny Ketural Polk Zachelina Taylor, and Millarella Fillmore. These parts were taken respectively by Misses Carrie Krear, Myrtle Liegbley, Mame Brown, May Dickinson, Carrie Liegbley, Nethe Griffith Mame H. Morwin, Minnie Moore, Ellen Bryson, Carrie Siffert, May Bowman and Estella Strobel.

Each of the young ladies gave utterance to some temperance sentiment, either in song or verse, and ground in to the hearers the idea expressed in the song:

"Do you know its your mission
To vote prohibition?"

The public was informed that thirty thousand "Y's" are chopping at the intemperance tree, and recruits are needed. After the first part, in which little Master Slusser also appeared Miss McMillen read an allegorical essay, and then everybody was invited to the dining room where refreshments were served. The occasion was a pleasant one, and proved a profitable enterprise The union now has fifty-two members, and has demonstrated its usefulness by managing a lecture course, this early in its career. It is intended soon, to establish a young men's reading room.

THE MASONS' BALL.

The time honored custom of celebrating Washington's birthday with a banquet and ball was followed Friday night by Clinton Lodge No. 47, F. and A. M The Masonic Temple was filled with about two hundred members of the lodge, their wives and families. The parting did not take place until early this morning. Richeimer's orchestra played its prettiest in the Asylum, and there both young and old danced over the canvas covered floor. Before midnight an elaborate supper was served under the direction of Mr. Ben Bechtel and A. J. Richeimer. It included everything good both hot and cold. The immense tables were filled twice and then the dancing re-commenced. There were few present from out of town.

To Test Water.

To a correspondent who inquires for an effective way of testing water, the Sanitary Era replies: "Dissolve about half a teaspoonful of the purest white sugar in a pint bottle completely full of the water to be tested, and tightly stoppered; expose it to daylight and a temperature up to seventy degrees Fahrenheit. After a day or two, examine, holding the bottle against something black, for whitish floating specks, which will betray the presence of organic matter in considerable proportion"

Peculiar Punishment.

MR. EDITOR:—For years teachers in our schools have been trying to devise methods to maintain discipline without the use of the rod, and occasionally a novel plan is adopted. One of the teachers in a West Side school uses *soap suds*, and this is the way punishment is administered: A piece of soap is placed in a cup of water and stirred until the bubbles rise to the surface; the offending child is then made to take a mouthful of this vile decoction, and the dose is repeated until good behavior is promised Any brand of soap will do.

PARENT.

The Liverymen Unite.

Owing to the non-existence of statute laws bearing upon and protecting the livery interests of Ohio, a movement has been inaugurated, starting at Columbus, to unite all liverymen for the purpose of correcting this state of affairs. The desire of the state Association is to restrict the abuse of livery animals and property, and to compel careless and vicious drivers to observe the rules of business obeyed in other callings. The association will identify itself with the work of all humane societies.

Methodist Hymnals.

A new line of Methodist hymnals in all styles of binding at the Independent Company's.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

The Free Church Movement in the East—Notes.

What is called the free church movement in the East has brought out an objection in a prominent newspaper to the popular outcry against rich men's churches. This paper proves that these so-styled exclusive churches contribute largely to all good works, and support numerous missions. In the Episcopal communion of New York two-thirds of the pews are free.

A number of Anglican clergymen recently gave a play, or rather a series of ten elaborate tableaux, entitled "The Conversion of England" at Croydon. The theme was the mission of Augustine, and the dialogue was interspersed with hymns, chants, and passionate religious exhortations. Forty clergymen and laymen took part in this unique performance, and the audience, or rather congregation, rose during the singing of the hymns, which were sung by a surpliced choir.—N. Y. Tribune.

Archdeacon Mackay-Smith of New York, writes: "Hardly a mail fails to bring me an application from a lady seeking church work, or a clergyman desiring a temporary or permanent engagement in New York. The great majority of these letters are so written as to excite a profound regret that one is so helpless to give an encouraging reply" It seems then that the ambition to get to the cities is not confined to the secular professions.

The discussion that has sprung up concerning hospitality in churches to strangers may work good in more than one direction Every church that has a popular preacher or a good choir finds itself overrun with a class of church "roomers," persons who never attach themselves to one, nor make any adequate contribution to the support of any of those they visit. These sermon-tipplers drift from church to church in search of variety and interest, expect always to be well treated, and, if rumor does not belie them, get their religious ministrations at a very low rate indeed. This is an abuse, and in its way, as serious, perhaps, as the other.—N. Y. Tribune.

To the Public.

I wish to return thanks to those who so kindly assisted me to repair the colored church. The title is in the name of the A. M. E. Zion Conference, which I did not know when I took charge, and as they now refuse me permission to continue my services in the building, I have surrendered the same into their hands, together with all improvements. At the request of nearly all the colored people in the city and neighborhood, I have consented to give them services, as heretofore, in the Sunday School room of the Episcopal church. These people are unable to support a minister, and positively refuse to attend the meetings at the colored church, therefore, after consultation with my brethren of the ministry I feel it my duty not to leave them without the privileges of the church If we cannot ultimately purchase the present building, we hope our friends will assist us erect a suitable chapel. Very respectfully,

EDWARD L KEMP.

The Business College.

Among new enterprises for which there should be wishes for success, is the Massillon Business College, which will open to students on the first Tuesday in April. The institution will be under the direction of C. W. Zimmerman, who is by this time well known. Mr. Zimmerman has secured a corps of able instructors and pupils will be put through a regular course of study in penmanship, book-keeping, both single and double entry and commercial law. There will also be normal and shorthand departments, the latter including type writing. The establishment of a school where stenography is regularly taught doubtless will prove very popular. There are many who are ambitious to acquire the art and others struggling along without aid.

The Gun Club.

The score below was made by the members of the Gun Club, at twenty-five single rises Friday:

F. A Brown	16
T H. Hunt	18
C L McLain	19
F. A. Sharpnack	9
D Reed	18
E E Arnold	20
Geo Dobson	19

Mr. Arnold won the first and Mr McLain the second hodges There were several sweepstakes matches after the regular shoot.

They Are Ready to Contract.

The Ohio Fuel Gas Company, of Zanesville, O, Gideon Meigs, Parnesville, president and C. W Kanke, of Wooster, vice president, is distributing through the mails a pamphlet, in which the following occurs:

"This company, upon application, will furnish estimates for the construction of plants for lighting and heating cities or towns, or for converting old plants to their system where it is practicable Also, for manufacturing plants, and each estimate will include the royalty fees charged by the company for their process and devices and services of engineers Guarantees will be furnished for all work done, as may be agreed when contracts are made"

Those predisposed to lung trouble from birth may escape from consumption or other serious lung or bronchial troubles by due care. Be observant and promptly treat all recent coughs and colds Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure is the most safe, sure and speedy remedy you can use. Sold by Z T. Baltzly. You should keep Bigelow's Cure at hand. It will strengthen and heal the pulmonary organs. Pleasant and safe. 1

A TALE OF A CRANK.

A PERIPATETIC DISEASE DETECTOR

Interviews Himself on the Subject of Earthquake Causations.

On a misty mossy day last week a stranger sauntered into this office. He was an old man and of the genus called newspaper bore. He had a particularly trampish appearance. Tobacco juice trickled from the corners of his mouth, and his garments hung limp and wet upon his person. After relieving the waste baskets of their choicest literature he backed up against the stove and ruminated And while he ruminated his tattered clothes began to steam, and all sorts of awful odors began to exhale from him, until the traditional hospitality always displayed to the various cranks, quacks, and queer characters who often haunt newspaper offices, was very severely strained At last the old man abruptly broke his reverie and asked, "Do you know what causes disease?" "The filthiness of the human animal," was the ready reply.

"My dear sir, you are entirely mistaken," he replied "I've devoted years to the study of disease cause, and I can trace and predict epidemics with unerring certainty. It is our method of burying the dead that causes disease. Your theory has been exploded—besides nothing is dirty chemically considered. We bury our dead in a barbarous fashion and the fumes that rise from our cemeteries which I call necrofluvia, are the producers of every epidemic from the time of Adam." With this the disease detector, whose presence was more fearful than the "necrofluvia" of a whole State, retired. He pledged himself to return, but met with no encouragement. He did return, however, and when he came he left an "interview" with his own eminent and highly seasoned self, and here it is:

CAUSES OF EARTHQUAKES.

Dr. C. B. Dickson, the non de plume Tauchenaah, remarked to the editor of THE INDEPENDENT that earthquakes are more periodical than most people supposed, and that it is as easy to account for them as it is to calculate an eclipse. He says that while living in California he noticed that they occurred in October, varying from the 8th to the 21st, and after the autumnal equinox, which occurs on the 22nd of September, and he accounts for their commotion on the ground that they are strictly volcanic in their origin. He assumes that there are immensely lengthy coal veins under the earth deeper than the soundings of the sea, and these have been ignited by spontaneous combustion and have been consuming for centuries, and as the coal is consumed it leaves tunnels, which, no doubt, connect with the craters of volcanoes, and when they close for a period of weeks and do not send forth fire and smoke, more properly carbo sulphur gas, this escapes into the tunnels, which are most from impure carbonic acid gas, known as fire damp; the carbo-sulphur gas being a dry one, absorbs the impure carbonic acid gas, which, on reaching fire or flame, becomes explosive as salt petre does in gunpowder; and as all volcanoes are near the equator, the equilibrium of the rotary motion of the earth is disturbed; hence points more distant feel the shock. He says that electricity, although it might be telluric, could not produce them from the fact that it only acts on a given space in a given period of time. He says that Prof. Morvum some years ago, and after he claimed they are volcanic remarked that no wonder Japan is frequently visited by earthquakes, as it has one hundred and thirty-eight volcanoes, sixty-five of which are in a active state of eruption.

A Cure for Inebriety.

A victim of inebriety attributes his cure to the following prescription: Make a vinegar of ground quassia, a half ounce steeped in a pint of vinegar, and put about a small teaspoonful of it in a little water, and drink it down every time the liquor thirst comes on violently. I found it satisfied the cravings and suffused a feeling of stimulation and strength. For two years I have not tasted liquor, and I have no desire for it. Lately to try my strength I have handled and smelt whisky, but I have no temptation to take it. I give this for the consideration of the unfortunate, several of whom I know have recovered by the same means which I no longer require to use.—Connecticut Home

A Railroad for Wilmot.

It is given out on the authority of the general manager that the Cleveland and Canton folks will soon build a spur into Wilmot, thus affording that little town long desired railroad facilities. If the spur is constructed, the regular passenger trains will back into Wilmot, and out again, increasing their run by about four miles.

Arrested for Bastardy

Harmon Simons, a miller employed at the Massillon City Mills has been arrested on a charge of bastardy preferred by Jennie Land. He has given bail for hearing Wednesday, before Justice Rogers. Simons is credited with being the parent of the unfortunate babe, which recently caused such a scandalous commotion.

PINKERTONS ORIENTAL COFFEE.

THE WORKSHOP INSPECTOR

And His Recommendations to the Legislature.

The annual report of the chief State inspector of workshops and factories shows that but three changes were ordered in the arrangement of Massillon manufactories, one of which was obeyed. The inspector makes the following recommendations:

Power should be vested in the inspector as to the erection of fire escapes, giving him power to approve or disapprove, and to place the responsibility of erecting fire escapes on the owner of the building, and cause him, instead of the tenant, to be held liable for damages resulting from the want of sufficient means of escape in case of fire.

Increase of district inspectors to six, one of whom should be a practical boilermaker.

Inspectors to be empowered to post official notice on cage of elevators prohibiting the use of such, until the necessary repairs are made, under penalty of law; also compelling owners of elevators to provide them with automatic (self-closing) gates.

All stationary engineers employed shall have the necessary qualifications to pass a thorough examination before a competent board of examiners, also to compel owners of boilers to insure them in some one of the responsible companies transacting business in this or other States

Child-labor law be so changed as to not permit children under fourteen years of age to be employed in workshops, factories, mercantile establishments, telegraph offices or where goods are sold The law now reads twelve years of age

Compulsory education.

Law in reference to furnishing seats for female employes be so amended as to permit the use of seats in manufacturing establishments, at all times when such use does not actually and necessarily interfere with the proper discharge of duties.

Copyright Guards.

"The Great War Syndicate" by Frank R. Stockton, is sure to fascinate every INDEPENDENT reader when it is commenced. It cannot be purchased in book form and has not been finished in any periodical. It is interesting to note the precautions the owner of the copyright takes in selling a right to reproduce. THE INDEPENDENT is obliged to sign an iron clad agreement pledging itself not to print the book as a whole, not to issue any installment without announcing with the title the name of the copyright owner, not to publish more than five thousand words in any one issue, and not to commence the story without first inserting a display advertisement of prescribed form. Mr. Stockton has written his work without any chapter divisions whatever—a peculiarity of no other author, nor of any lengthy book.

Maxims for the Housekeeper.

The house showeth the owner.
Anger at a feast betrays the boor.
In a good house all is quickly ready.
As the year is so must your pot seethe.
Everything is of use to a housekeeper.
He that is at ease seeks dainties.
Better be meals many than one too merry.
He that saveth his dinner will have the more supper
Never haggle about the basket if you get the fruit.
There is winter enough for the snipe and woodcock too.
Squeeze not the orange too hard, lest you have a bitter juice.
They who have little butter must be content to spread thin their bread.
Many a good dish is spoiled by an ill sauce.
The biggest calf makes not the sweetest veal.
When the stomach chimes the dinner hour don't wait for the clock.—Table Talk.

The Daft Motor.

The Daft Electric company continue their experiments with the large motor and trains of cars on the Ninth Avenue Elevated railway in this city Some weeks ago a train of eight cars was taken up a grade of nearly 2 per cent at a speed of seven miles and a half an hour On several occasions a speed of thirty miles an hour, with three cars, has been reached The regular train speed on the Ninth Avenue road is [illegible] an hour, but with the electric motor [illegible] is found in maintaining a speed [illegible] miles an hour A Science reporter [illegible] one of a party, a few evenings [illegible] carried over the road from [illegible] Fiftieth street at a speed approaching [illegible] miles an hour The motion was [illegible] easy, and there was nothing [illegible] absence of smoke, smell and [illegible] cate that the train was not drawn [illegible] ordinary locomotive.—Science (New York)

Nothing but Limburger.

Occasionally harrowing sights of the sufferings of the survivors of shipwrecks are published, and it makes one's blood run cold to hear of people out for days in an open boat with only two crackers and a bucket of water to a man, and all the days pass by, and no friendly sail comes in sight; the rations are reduced to one cracker and two buckets of water and at last lots are drawn to decide as to which of the party is in the best condition, etc. But all these stories pale into insignificance compared to the sufferings of Capt Stott and the crew of the steamer Rowena, who got aground on Lake river lately while after a raft of oiling. They were fast in the mud for four days with nothing to eat but Limburger cheese. What their sufferings were no pen can describe.—Portland Oregonian.

Epoch.

The transition from long, lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters So many feel they owe their restoration to health, to the use of the Great Alternative and Tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of Kidneys, Liver or Stomach, of long or short standing you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c and $1 per bottle, at Baltzly's Drugstore. 3

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic, By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

A bill has been introduced into the Minnesota legislature providing for the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars, to be used in buying seed wheat for farmers

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C 181 Pearl st, New York.

Two hundred cigar makers are idle in Minneapolis.

The best on earth, can truly be said of Grigg's Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. Sold by Z. T Baltzly.

The Illinois coal out-put for 1888 was twelve million tons, an increase of nearly two million tons over the out-put of 1887.

To-Night and To-Morrow Night.

And each day and night during this week you can get at all druggists' Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, acknowledged to be the most successful remedy ever sold for the cure of Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma and Consumption. Get a bottle to day and keep it always in the house, so you can check your cold at once. Price 50c and $1.00. Sample bottles free.

Speaking of the new Columbus, Lima & Northwestern railroad, to run from Columbus to Saugatuck, Mich., the Ohio State Journal says: "The stockholders of the company have secured about thirty thousand acres of valuable coal lands in the Hocking Valley including a large vein in the Federal Valley, and have organized a company with a capital stock of five million dollars. The trip across the lake will take five hours and it is proposed to transport coal from the coal fields to Milwaukee in twenty four hours. The estimated cost of construction and equipment of this road is ten million dollars.

Not One in Ten

Of the people you meet from day to day has perfectly pure, healthy blood. The hereditary scrofulous taint afflicts the large majority of people, while many others acquire diseases from impure air, improper food and wrong indulgences. Hence the imperative necessity for a reliable blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which eradicates every impurity, and gives to the blood vitality and strength. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils, humors, pimples, and all other affections caused by impurities or poisonous germs in the blood. All that is asked for Hood's Sarsaparilla is that it be given a fair trial.

A manufacturer of this city has posted a wager of fifteen dollars with another man that more surface street cars are moved by horse power in New York than any other means. He will win.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucus surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do are ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J Cheney & Co.

☞ Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle

An esteemed exchange makes this in[illegible] observation. "Editor Graham of the Chrichsville Chronicle rides a tricycle He has lost the use of his legs."

The Chill Blast

That sets the naked branches a-quiver[illegible] is not felt by the wealthy valetudinarian who can be packed in his warm bed, and at a temperature that a theatre audience would wilt, will warm his marrow with[illegible] and fever runs its cycle finger-and-[illegible] spiral column. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the living antidote now warmth to his chilled and anguished frame, to remedy the fierce fever and exhausting sweats which alternate with the cold. Dumb ague, ague cake, bilious remittent—in short, every known form of malarial disease is subjugated by this potent, and at the same time wholesome and genial medicine Biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia, sick headaches, loss of appetite and sleep, kidney trouble, rheumatism and debility are also remedied by it Use it with perseverance to effect a thorough cure

Word reaches Alliance that the Democratic postmaster nominated a few days ago by the President, will not be confirmed.

In connection with the fact that Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic has had the largest sale it has been the most successful remedy ever before the public for all blood troubles and diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys. Fifty cents buys a bottle of Z. T. Baltzly Mrs Emma Brown, of Lima, Ohio, says four bottles of Jones' Red Clover Tonic has cured me of sick headache that I have been subject to for over nine years. 1

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. Kings New Discovery for consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted. 3

The Sheldon axle works, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., employing sixteen hundred men, have shut down, owing to lack of orders.

Boils, pimples, hives, ringworm, tetter, and all other manifestations of impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

R. A. PINN
Real Estate Dealer,
Attorney-at-Law,
—AND—
U. S. Pension Att'y

I keep on hand all kinds of pension blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds of pension work, make and keep on file free of charge, copies of all papers, and have a certificate of my notarial character on file in the pension office.
No. 24 East Main Street, Massillon, O

At a bargain—A nice little home with 3½ acres of land and good buildings, near Lawrence station.
[illegible] acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward
Farm of 71¼ acres, 3½ miles south-east of Massillon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and out-buildings, has about 10 acres of timber. Terms easy.
A well improved farm of 57½ acres in Geauga county, O.
Thirteen room house and good lot, on the corner of Fremont and Hill streets
Seven room house and lot, on South Grant street.
House and lot No. 54 North Mill street.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.
In effect Jan 8, 1888

GOING SOUTH	No. 5.	No. 7	No. 9*	
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Toledo..... Lv	8 40	1 10	4 50	.....
Oak Harbor..... Ar	9 06	2 56	5 45	.....
Fremont.....	9 22	2 10	[illegible]	.....
Clyde.....	9 37	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	.....
Bellevue.....	9 55	3 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	.....
Monroeville..... Lv		3 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	3 10
Norwalk.....		3 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	3 22
Wellington.....		4 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	4 00
Creston..... Ar	11 53	5 2	9 [illegible]	4 47
Orrville..... Ar	pm12 20	5 15	7 40	*5 15
" Lv	12 40	5 55	am7 15	7 05
Massillon.....	1 20	6 [illegible]	7 52	7 52
Navarre.....	1 35	6 5	8 10	8 10
Valley Junction.....	2 15	7 40	8 [illegible]	8 55
New Cumberland.....	2 2a	7 53	9 [illegible]	9 10
Sherrodsville.....	2 40	8 05	9 [illegible]	9 25
Leesville.....	2 48	8 1	9 40	9 40
Bowerstown.....	2 55	8 2	9 50	9 50
Canal Dover.....	2 57	6 05	.....	.....
New Comerstown.....	3 38	am6 45	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	4 18	7 45	.....	.....
Macksburg.....	6 09	9 15	.....	.....
Marietta..... Ar	7 25	am 9 25	.....	.....

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No 6	No. 8	No. 4	No. 2.*
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta..... Lv	6 00	12 10	.....	.....
Macksburg.....	7 15	1 24	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	8 57	3 [illegible]	.....	.....
New Comerstown.....	10 00	4 [illegible]	.....	.....
Canal Dover.....	10 4[illegible]	4 40	.....	.....
Bowerstown.....	11 25	3 45	5 55	.....
Leesville.....	11 32	3 58	6 02	.....
Sherrodsville.....	11 40	4 [illegible]	6 10	.....
New Cumberland.....	11 52	4 25	6 22	.....
Valley Junction.....	pm12 20	5 02	6 4	.....
Navarre.....	12 50	5 35	7 35	.....
Massillon.....	1 05	5 5	8 00	.....
Orrville..... Ar	1 40	6 25	8 5	.....
Orrville..... Lv	1 45	*6 35	9 [illegible]	No. 2
Creston..... Lv	2 18	7 02	9 4	—
Wellington.....	3 05	7 48	10 33	A. M.
Norwalk.....	3 55	8 2	11 [illegible]	7 35
Monroeville.....	4 07	8 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	7 35
Clyde.....	4 39	1 29	pm12 1	8 06
Fremont.....	4 55	9 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	8 28
Toledo..... Ar	6 2[illegible]	*10 15	1 5[illegible]	9 40

*Daily.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE
Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta.
" " and Bowerstown
" " and Akron, Youngstown & Pittsburgh
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown, and Pittsburgh.

JAS. M HALL, Gen Passenger Ag't. M. [illegible], Vice Pres't.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer Edenton, N. C., April 25, 1887.

PISO

The BEST Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

CHOES FROM THE BLARNEY STONE,
[illegible]
BLARNEY CASTLE [illegible]
[illegible] MEDICINE CO.

Tutt's Pills

To purge the body is does not make him regular but leaves him in worse condition than before. The liver is the seat of trouble, and

THE REMEDY

must act on it. Tutt's Liver Pills act directly on that organ, causing a free flow of bile, without which, the bowels are always constipated. Price, 25c.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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Massillon Independent.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1868.]

[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1889

While the Ohio Senate is riding to Washington as the guests of the railroads, its members can speculate as to what their constituents, who are paying three cents a mile on local lines, think of them.

These days one dines surrounded by summer sunshine, takes tea in an atmosphere of autumnal mildness, and builds fires next morning when the thermometer registers three degrees below zero. Such is life in Ohio.

With satisfaction THE INDEPENDENT promises a series of Washington letters from the pen of Robert H. Folger, Esq., of this city. With an analytical knowledge of past events, and remarkable opportunities for witnessing those of the present, the correspondence will certainly prove of absorbing interest.

The Cleveland Voice contains a Canton letter, in which it is stated that Major McKinley has warmly espoused the cause of Judge Wm. R. Day who is a candidate for the district judgeship. It is not believed that this is the case. Major McKinley is too sensible a man to take sides in this matter, with two of his ablest constituents, Captain Ricks and Judge Day, both aspirants for the same position. It would be the height of imprudence.

An editorial in the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette in which Mr. Halstead takes the ground that Governor Foraker was not a traitor to Sherman at Chicago, has drawn from the governor a card in which he closes with the following:

After Harrison had been nominated Mr. Sherman telegraphed as follows:

"My hearty thanks to the Ohio delegation. We have preserved our honor, and though beaten are not dishartened. JOHN SHERMAN"

No honorable man acquainted with the facts can entertain a different opinion from that expressed by Mr Sherman. Very truly,

J. B. FORAKER.

From reading Queen Victoria's speech opening parliament, one in ignorance might suppose that she wielded some actual power, and really worried her head over the state of the nation. Here is a passage:

"During the brief period since the close of the last session nothing has happened to affect the cordial relations between myself and other powers The operations successfully completed in Egypt a few days before the prorogation of parliament affected their object, and I do not see any ground for apprehending a renewal of the disturbance in the neighborhood of Suakim."

When the women get to using only initial letters in writing their names it is time to draw the line How is any poor unfortunate man to know whether L. M. Smith means Louisa Maria Smith or Levi Michael Smith? Let the guilty forthwith reform It is a reprehensible Americanism anyway, this use of a multitude of initials Elsewhere people are glad to announce their baptismal names and generally have but one; but over here we apply half a dozen, and in correspondence use none Suppose now that the Father of His Country had come thundering down to the present generation as G A. Washington—who would be so poor to do him reverence?

Mr Richard Smith, of the Toledo Commercial, whose mental, moral, physical and financial condition was so sharply commented upon by Governor Foraker immediately after Mr Smith had written an editorial showing just why it would be inexpedient to re-nominate the governor, has another sharp article in this morning's Commercial. Mr. Smith evens accounts by proving very satisfactorily that Foraker was in communication with the Blaine men during the Chicago convention and meditated treachery. These political personalities are getting too acrimonious, and we should have peace. There are plenty of good Republicans who would make good governors, who are also free from any taint or suspicion of taint.

THE INDEPENDENT, in the course of business, received the following letter this morning:

"I have deferred accepting of your terms on account of Mr. Dorr's senate bill, No. 425, which passed the senate two weeks ago, and is now in the House, and which prohibits advertising, also compelling itinerant physicians to pay one hundred dollars for each town visited, and even by paying the one hundred dollars he is barred from advertising. You want to write your Representative in the House to vote against and to use his influence against the senate bill No. 425"

THE INDEPENDENT would like to inquire of Mr. Dorr what business it is of the Ohio legislature to dictate who shall or who shall not advertise in this or any other paper? The question of propriety is one for the professional men to decide. Outside opinion is that their code of ethics is an antiquated and nonsensical set of rules, which they themselves, as rational beings, violate as much as possible without being caught at it The right of professional men to advertise or do anything else not in violation of the laws of God or man was contemplated in the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States, which states that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

MR. HALSTEAD AND THE COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

We have known Mr Halstead personally for over twenty years, and have never said a word reflecting upon him, personally, hence we do not owe him an apologoy. When we speak of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, we do not mean Mr. Halstead.—Canton News-Democrat.

THE INDEPENDENT is of the opinion that the News-Democrat is mistaken in supposing that Mr Halstead does not control absolutely the editorial columns of his paper. Without knowing the exact distribution of Commercial Gazette stock, THE INDEPENDENT is led to so believe from the tenor of a private letter written by Mr. Halstead under the date of March 9, 1888, which has never before been published. It is both interesting and to the point:

"* * * The newspapers have their constituencies and must be representative of the people in some of their phases. One thing a newspaper should never do is to sell its influence to corporations or crowds. If a price is put upon truth and it is sold, the press is untrue. It is the duty of the press to reduce the percentage of stealing in public expenditures. If an able editor takes stock in an enterprise, he should do it with capital and not with influence: that is to say he should make his investments like another honest man *In order to do his best work an editor should own his newspaper.* It may be a little thing but it ought to be his own. The clear proprietorship of a pen, is better than debt for a sword"

While the foregoing does not so state in terms, it cannot but produce in the reader a belief that the columns of the Commercial Gazette truly reflect the ripened opinions of Mr. Halstead

That young man of Dover, N. H., who is contesting his father's will, doesn't deserve to get a cent. Under the provisions of the will, he is to have five thousand dollars a year until his death. If he remains sober for ten years, he can draw two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and if he remains sober for another ten years he can draw two hundred and fifty thousand dollars more. But if he gets intoxicated once, he loses all. He is now trying to prove that his father was crazy when he made such a will; but most people will be rather inclined to think the young man himself crazy for contesting it.—N. Y Tribune.

"If any body of men calling itself a National Convention of the Democratic party should be so lost to real Democracy as to put his (Hill's) name on the national ticket, its action would bind no Democrat, and the party would be saved from the disgrace of electing such a ticket by Democratic votes."—St. Louis Republican (Dem.)

OHIO'S FINANCES.

Ever and anon some simpleton or knave, so prejudiced by partisan malice as to blind himself to the truth, rises to assert that Ohio is financially diseased, and pronounces the condition incurable. These Democratic mischief makers do not indicate who caused the trouble, nor do they ever present the actual truth. The Hon. C. L. Poorman has furnished to the press a very comprehensive sketch of Ohio's financial condition, and it ought to be put to blush the demagogues of the Boston G. Young and W. A. Taylor stripe.

When Governor Foster retired the wise policy of the Republican administration enabled him to give to Governor Hoadly a handsome cash balance of $161,959. Now what did the Democratic party do? It proceeded to create a need for funds largely in excess of the receipts, so that two years later when the Republicans again assumed control, as a legacy from the Democratic party they had to meet obligations to the amount of $1,319,402.55, while the same party had impaired the revenues to the extent of $326 982 38, by the mismanagement of the penitentiary, overthrow of the Scott law and so on. Colonel Poorman says:

I do not criticise the action of the Democratic administration in increasing the appropriations and expenditures in the way of condemnation of all the measures that were passed by it, but because it so recklessly increased the expenditures without providing the revenues to meet them, and leaving to others the labor of doing it, while those who are responsible for the results seek to lay the responsibility upon others It will be seen on examination of their record that there was not a single measure adopted to increase the revenues of the State so as to provide for the extraordinary increase in expenditures they created On the other hand, they passed measures seriously impairing the State's income.

The Republican party at once set about to correct the condition of affairs brought on by a party as ignorant of the principles of financiering as a last year's bird's nest. A large increase has been secured in the tax duplicate, the Dow law has been enacted, and other steps taken to secure the money required to wipe out the Democratic deficiency.

Colonel Poorman concludes: "Hoadly's administration took charge of Ohio finances and in two years, as we have seen, increased the expenses, reduced the income, exhausted the balance and left a legacy of a million and a half of shortage to be met by the Republican administration that succeeded it. The deficiency has been met, the revenues of the State increased until they again under economical management, more than equal the expenditures and the debauchers and demoralizers of State finances hope by misrepresentation and falsehood to mislead the people of the State and induce them to again experiment by returning the Democratic party to power."

A Massillon Man Abroad.

The following incident is related in a letter written to the Cincinnati Enquirer from Melbourne, by a correspondent who is with the base ball tourists. The husband of the heroine of it Leigh Lynch, was once a resident of Massillon, being the son of an old-time pastor of the First M. E. church, and is well remembered:

"At 11 o'clock Sunday morning two tally-ho coaches drove up to the hotel Our party got aboard and off we go. When within about four miles of Fern Glen Leigh Lynch pointed out a residence setting back about two hundred yards from the road. Said the owner was J. J. Miller, an importer of American trotting horses. In all my previous letters I forgot to mention that the most attractive feature to outsiders off the ball field, in our party of wanderers, is represented in the person of the wife of our manager, Mr. Leigh Lynch. The lady is known to all Cincinnatians as Anna Theresa Berger. A lady cornetist is a complete novelty, and Mrs. Lynch's superb rendering of the most difficult selections is received with the greatest enthusiasm. When Mr Lynch pointed out the residence of Mr. Miller, some one in our party said 'Perhaps there is an American on the premises,' and suggested that Mrs. Lynch sound her cornet. No sooner said than done. She played most beautifully 'The Star Spangled Banner.' Hardly had she commenced playing when a number of ladies and gentlemen appeared on the balcony waving their handkerchiefs, and from the house adjoining came the cheers of several gentlemen. On this house was a flag staff They were raising an American flag These two houses were the only ones in sight, which made the scene all the more enjoyable. No sooner had Mrs Lynch ceased playing than we all joined in three rousing cheers"

Young ladies on the eve of marriage now give "spinster dinners," at which male friends only are entertained. They are allowed to talk of everything, and never fail to mention the numerous curative benefits of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup that cure all coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis and sore throat.

THE CITY HALL BILL

NOW BEFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Text of an Important Document, Empowering the City to Issue Bonds to the Amount of $25,000.

THE INDEPENDENT is enabled to give its readers the full text of H. B. No 1073, introduced by Representative Wilhelm by request, which is known here as the city hall bill. A remonstrance against its passage has been sent to Columbus, and its object has been severely criticised:

A BILL

To authorize and empower the incorporated city of Massillon, Ohio, to borrow money, and issue bonds, to purchase additional grounds, if necessary, and to construct thereon such building, or buildings, including a council chamber, engine house, and city offices and prison, as may be deemed necessary.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That the council of the city of Massillon, Ohio, be and said council is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow money, issue the bonds of said city, and sell the same, not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, and to use the proceeds thereof in purchasing ground, if, in the judgment of said council, the same is necessary, and erecting thereon building, or buildings, including council chamber, engine house, city offices and city prison, as may be deemed necessary.

SECTION 2. Said bonds shall be issued in such an amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, and in such sum or sums, and payable in such time or times as said council may determine. They shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi annually and shall not be sold for less than par value thereof; said bonds shall be signed by the mayor and countersigned by the clerk of said city and shall be authenticated by the seal thereof and a complete record of the same shall be kept by the clerk.

SECTION 3. For the payment of said bonds, and the interest thereon, said council shall levy a tax, in addition to the amount otherwise authorized by law, every year through which the bonds have to run, sufficient in amount each year, to pay the bonds falling due that year, and the accruing interest, or sufficient to pay that portion of the amount that may remain after applying the revenue in section five of this act.

SECTION 4. After the total amount of the said bonds, so to be issued in pursuance thereof, shall have been determined by said council, and before any bonds are issued, or tax levied as provided by this act the question of issuing the bonds shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said city, at an election to be held at such time after the passage of this act as the council may determine, and ten days' notice of such election and submission shall be given by the mayor of said city, in one or more newspapers published therein, stating the amount of the bonds to be issued, the purpose for which they are issued, and the time and place of holding the election; and if the majority of the electors voting at such election, upon the question of issuing the bonds, vote in favor thereof, then the bonds may be issued and the tax levied Those voting in favor of of the proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots the words, "For the issue of bonds;" and those voting against the same the words, "Against the issue of bonds"

SECTION 5. And the said council of the city of Massillon is hereby authorized and empowered, in the event of the issue of bonds, for and during every year that the same, or any part thereof have to run to appropriate and transfer, from the proper fund or funds, all the revenue and fines accruing to the said city of Massillon from an act entitled "an act providing against the evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors" passed and took effect May 14 1886 (O. L., vol 83 p 157), to the fund of the said city, from which said bonds, principal and interest, or as much thereof as, in the judgment of said council, can be economically spared from such fund or funds, to the credit of which said funds are now by said act distributed.

SECTION 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage

COLORED SOCIETY

Enjoys the Ball of the Knights of the Glittering Blade.

Colored society was agitated Tuesday over the annual ball given by the Knights of the Glittering Blade in the People's hall. The invitations were sent in all directions and they were accepted by guests who arrived on every train When Clutz's orchestra struck up the grand march, the spectators in the gallery, of whom there were many, witnessed a rare and dazzling sight. Two hundred members of swell colored society participated in the march, which was the most wonderful march that ever took place in Massillon The elegant Mr Howard, of Salem, directed the proceedings, which were led by Miss Venable, a Salem belle, who slipped her hand through the stout arm of Mr. Hayes, of the same town. Then on they came, arrayed in brilliant robes of state Conspicuous in the line were Mrs. Boyd the wife of the handsome James Boyd, who wore plum colored silk; Miss Alexander, of Salem, in red satin; Miss Wallis, who appeared in a grand full dress extra cloth; Miss Emery, who was resplendent in pale blue tulle Miss Simms, who was robed in pearl silk; Miss Wisdom, dressed in a tastefully draped black satin, and her sister, who wore a delicate blue bunting. After the intricacies of the grand march were finished, the merry dance began, and it is safe to say that for genuine dancing and private courtesy this affair beat any other ball ever given here. Of course much credit is due to Mr John Allen, the general manager, whose superb diamond blaze with such refulgence as to turn the gas lights pale Mr Allen was an Adonis in a full dress suit. Mr. William Scott was also the mint of propriety in similar garments while Mr. Jacob Walle was not outdone in the matter of foggery by his younger brethren. The floor managers were H. E Hall and Albert Grant.

Those from out of town were: Mr. and Mrs. George Gillespie, W. B. Hayes, Miss Venable, Miss Robinson, Miss Davis, Frank Howard, Mrs. Lace, and Charles White, of Salem; Charles Robinson, the Misses Hull, Miss Wisdom, the Misses Berry, Mrs. John Henson and Wm Gaines of Canton; Wm Robinson, of Painesville; James Goins, of New Brighton; W H Owens, of Grafton; J. Thompson, C J. Hilt and H. O. Cooley, of Lorain; and William Scott, of Cleveland.

INDIANA'S DEBT.

The Governor's Statement Shows a Deficiency of Over $2,000,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 27.—In response to an inquiry from the house, the governor has transmitted to Speaker Niblack a statement showing the financial condition of the state. Estimating the tax levy of twelve cents on each $100 remaining as now, the revenue is placed at $1,400,000 for each of the years 1889 and 1890, while the actual expenses for the year ending October 31, 1889, including $125,000 for general assembly, will be $1,864,970. To this should be added undrawn amounts on appropriation for soldiers' monument, soldiers' home, etc., making the whole aggregate $2,246,670.

To this must be still further added appropriations for feeble-minded institute, reform school, and such other items as may be determined by the general assembly, estimated at $1,280,970. Inquiry shows that there will be a deficit over all receipts for the fiscal years 1889, 1890 and 1891 of $2,052,410, and that a loan of $2,200,000 will be necessary. There is now in the general fund embraced in the accounts to which the governor alludes but $25,000. The governor recommended a long loan, as one could be placed more advantageously than a short one. His suggestions were referred to the committee on ways and means.

A Kick From Mexico.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 27.—A report to the Mexican secretary of foreign relations has been made by the Mexican consul, Escobar, of this city, on the effects of certain irrigation measures now pending at Washington. The consul says that taking the water from the Rio Grande in New Mexico for the Jorando del Murto and El Paso Canal company will result in the decadence and ruin of the Mexican towns along the river, whose only industry is farming by irrigation with the water from the Rio Grande. He says if such measures are put in operation by the United States, the water of the river will be entirely consumed in New Mexico, and his people will be deprived of any for their use. He claims for Mexico the first right to that water, and asks that strong measures by his country be taken to prevent any injury to its frontier towns.

The Pixley Train Robbers.

TULARE, Cal., Feb. 27.—Five detectives and other officers are here gathering evidence, and will soon leave in search of the Pixley train robbers. Marshal Bachelder returned Monday evening from a three days' hunt, and says he found tracks and followed them from the scene of the robbery, seventy miles west of Delano, into the mountains. The marshal's posse gave out, and he could not get another there. The robbers went into the mountains. The marshal saw a man who had seen them, and knew by the description they were the robbers, and the search will be continued.

A Mine Flooded.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 27.—The coal mines in Marshall county are flooded. A leak was sprung in the roof Monday and before the miners could be notified the water was up to their knees, and several had narrow escapes with their lives. The mine is flooded the entire depth to the shaft, and the supply of water is inexhaustible. The poisonous gas in the mine prevents an examination.

Weavers Want an Advance.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 27.—Delegates from twenty mills reported to the Weavers' union executive committee Monday that they had waited on agents of their mills and requested an advance in wages. Seventeen of the agents agreed to grant the advance, provided a majority of the board of trade agreed to it. An unfavorable answer was received from the mills of which the president and secretary of the board of trade are agents. Deputations from twelve mills reported in favor of a strike. The executive committee will agree upon a plan of action, and report to a full meeting next Monday night.

Attributed to the Company's Negligence.

AKRON, O., Feb. 27.—Coroner A. H. Sargent has rendered his decision in the case of the railroad wreck near here on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad on January 14, in which three Chinamen, little Mary Lyons, Express Messenger Lundy and Engineer Huntington were crushed. The coroner took up the case of Huntington alone, and reports that the collision was caused by negligence on the part of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad, through its employes, in not holding train No. 8 at Tallmadge station until the track was cleared.

Will Be Knights No Longer.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—The boot and shoe workers' local assembly, No. 7,865 Knights of Labor, of Dover, N. H., has decided to surrender its Knights of Labor charter, and to form a local union to be attached to the boot and shoe workers' international union.

Trichinosis.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 27.—Twenty persons in one neighborhood in La Fore county have been attacked with trichinosis, and most of the afflicted ones will die. All are Germans, and at a christening recently they ate pork which had been poorly cooked.

A Mayor Suicides.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Feb. 27. John J. Holmes, mayor of this city, committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the head. The act was committed while he was temporarily insane. His insanity was caused by continued ill-health.

Oklahoma Historical Exhibition.

WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 27.—The Oklahoma historical exhibition that has been formed here, closed contracts with the Burton Car company to build their own special train. The exhibition leaves here April 25, going direct to New York city.

Jack McAuliffe Challenged.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Mr. [illegible] Fogler, of Bangor, Me., has challenged Jack McAuliffe to fight for $5,000 [illegible] Police Gazette [illegible].

[illegible] Miners Holding Back.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 27.—The committee on river coal operators to confer with the miners, that was to have been named last week, has not yet been appointed. The operators say that they cannot continue to pay the three cent rate for mining, but they are making no effort to have a conference with the committee of miners, which has been ready for some time to meet the operators' committee.

HE'S ANNOYED.

The Samoan Trouble Causes Bismarck Uneasiness.

THE CAUSE OF HIS DESIRE TO AVOID COLONIAL TROUBLES

Said to Be Largely Due to the Uncertainty of European Politics, Especially Those of France—The Berlin Post Scoffs at the Idea of Its Affecting Germany's Action. Other Press Comments.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A special from Berlin to the New York Associated Press, says: Diplomatic and ministerial dinners are now the order of the day, and are eagerly discussed as affording indications of personal and international relations. Prince Bismarck Friday gave a dinner to the members of the lower house of the Prussian diet, and during the serving of the coffee complained of heavy labors created for him by what he termed the "so-called colonies." He ascribed the blame for no small portion of his difficulties to the action of colonial officials, who, he said, frequently acted without a requisite knowledge of the circumstances, and especially did not know how to treat natives.

It was impossible, the chancellor said, to allow trival disputes to introduce any discordant element in Germany's relations with the great friendly powers, as the slightest disturbance of the harmony prevailing between the imperial government and foreign states might have most prejudical effects upon German commercial and business relations. Prince Bismarck is said to have been greatly annoyed at the consul's proposals to annex Samoa, and the Vossische Zeitung's question as to what would be thought of a consul who telegraphed a proposal to annex Zurich or Luxembourg, is said to be identical with the opinion of the chancellor.

In explanation of the reported ordering of a German squadron to Samoa, the National Zeitung observes that the impending punishment of Mataafa will have no effect upon Germany's relations with England and America, the right of Germany to intervene in the matter not being contested in any quarter. The report must, however, be received with reserve. The squadron is provisioned for Port Said, in order, probably, to be in readiness to proceed to East Africa, or to await the development of affairs. It may at least be assumed that the squadron will only go to Samoa in the event of the American government proving exacting or unreasonable.

Prince Bismarck's desire to avoid colonial troubles is due, in a large measure, to the uncertainty of European politics, especially those of France. The Tirard cabinet is regarded as simply a short respite before the inevitable struggle.

Press Comments.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The Berlin Post reprints an article from the Weser Zeitung on the Samoan question, and remarks that in many respects the views therein taken are correct. The article rejects the supposition that the government came to terms with America, owing to Germany's position in regard to France, and says:

"Neither under the present nor under any other circumstances would Germany have risked a rupture with America for such a bagatelle. The Samoan white book shows that wherever the actions of German officials were repudiated it was because the officials acted contrary to international law. The press criticisms booked by the white book were almost entirely directed against the excess of zeal displayed by the German agents, who appeared to be lacking in the statesmanlike discretion necessary in dealing with the situation. The Samoan reports show an endeavor to make German annexation or protection appear necessary."

After saying that the conflict of December 18 might have been avoided had the German consul taken more literally his instructions, which were that he should not intervene, but in the event of Tamasese's inability to hold his ground he should support negotiations between Tamaseses and Mataafa, the Weser Zeitung continues: "Whether Mataafa's people were led by an American or not is of no consequence, as the American government cannot be made responsible for the action of individuals. The German consul, however, by his action undoubtedly burdens his government with such a responsibility. The contrast between the attitude of the consul and of the government is shown by the white book, and therefore is easily explained.

The Cologne Gazette, violently attacking the Freisinnige Press, repeats the demand for the punishment or extradition of the American, Klein, as a common criminal.

The North German Gazette publishes a map of Upolu, one of the Samoan islands, a study of which it declares, leaves no doubt of the preponderance of German interests in Samoa.

A Gigantic Blast.

GRANITEVILLE, Mo., Feb. 27.—At Schneider's granite quarry, Monday, a mountain of granite was upturned fifty-two feet into the air by an explosion of five tons of powder. The shaft was sunk one hundred feet in solid granite, and the chambers were thirty feet long, cut on each side of the shaft. The powder was packed close. The concussion was terrific, and the windows in houses for some distance were broken. Blocks of granite weighing one hundred tons were hurled into the air

Be Sure

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. A Boston lady, whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below:

"In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me their's would last longer; that I might take it on ten

To Get

days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, knew what it was, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other. When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly

Hood's

stand. I looked like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." MRS. ELLA A. GOFF, 61 Terrace Street, Boston.

Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

William Jones is announced as a candidate for township trustee.

A series of revival meetings were commenced at the M E. church on Wednesday evening

Annie Bardell, of Elton, was assessed eight dollars and eighty cents by Mayor Frantz Saturday.

The Massillon Central Coal Company, capital stock forty thousand dollars, has been incorporated.

There are nine hundred and forty members of the League of American Wheelmen in Ohio.

James Goins is in the city and expects to remove here very shortly and re-establish himself in business.

The Episcopal Mite Society meets at the residence of Mr. F. A Brown on Oak street, next Thursday evening.

A Seth Thomas tower clock has been placed in the tower of the Koontze memorial church, built by Baer & Koontz last summer at Osnaburg.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Annie Burdell, or 'Dutch Annie," charged by Minnie Brediger, of Elton, with assault and battery.

The fire department was called out Sunday afternoon by an alarm from Lizzie Miller's residence, on South street. It was not damaged at all.

The objections of Officer Thomas Hagan to running for city marshal on the Democratic ticket have been overcome, and he will be a candidate.

Mr. John Rinder, living on Clay street, died Saturday evening of cancer of the throat. The funeral took place Tuesday at 2 p m. from the house.

To be a successful candidate one must get before the public. The way to do it is to authorize an announcement in THE INDEPENDENT'S candidates' column.

Mr. John Allen's voice is reduced to the condition of a feeble squeak, as a result of his appearance at the ball of the Knights of the Glittering Blade.

Mr Samuel Miller, of this city, sold a tract of land near East Greenville, O., to Mr. Andrew B. Hershey, of that place, for three hundred and thirty dollars per acre.

Charles J. Deckman, of Malvern, lieutenant colonel of the Ohio Division, Sons of Veterans, was in the city Tuesday, and delivered an address to Daniel Ritter Camp.

A spark from the chimney caused a blaze on the roof of Mr. Fred Schrock's house on West Main street Sunday, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

In the case of James Myers against I N. Doxsee for the balance of a disputed account, Justice Blackburn awarded the plaintiff exactly one dollar and twenty-seven cents.

Howard Garrigues has been given the position of foreman of the automatic engine department at Russell & Co.'s., to take effect April 1st when Frank W. Harding will leave.

Jacob Bash, a well-known and highly-respected farmer, living a resident of Tuscarawas township, died very suddenly at his home last Friday. The funeral was Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

Frank Koontz, ten years old, and several other boys, while playing with powder in Johnson's woods Sunday, had his face terribly burned by the igniting of a hatful of powder which was near by.

Three well-known business men have gone before a notary and signed a solemn document, each agreeing to forfeit five hundred dollars to the other two if he uses tobacco in any form for five years commencing March 1.

Pennsylvania freight agents have received orders not to accept perishable freight for shipment which will arrive at either terminus on Sunday. This rule is to prevent any unnecessary work from being performed on that day.

There should be some law or ordinance forbidding the sale of cigarettes to boys. As matters are going now, cigarette-making rivals the liquor trade in its pernicious influence upon the rising generation,—Medical Record.

The Wooster Glee Club, of ten youthful voices, will give a concert in the Presbyterian chapel on April 10. The boys have become quite famous hereabouts, and have had the advantage of training under Prof Karl Merz

The Navarre Independent says of the Ridgway Burton coal territory near that place: "The facts of the matter are that it will require at least two shafts to be sunk before the coal is all taken from under the hundreds of broad acres."

The presence of five thousand dollars in cash, in the Independent Company's window Tuesday caused a crowd to constantly surround it. The money is deposited by Aiden Benedict as a guarantee of the quality of his entertainment.

A special car westward bound passed through the city Monday on the W. & L. E. railway. Several Massillonians took passage in it for the new State of Washington. Among them were Julius Andrus, Christ. Wieland and John Christian.

A. W. Fisher, a cattle dealer from the south end of the county, is sobering up in jail. Brother Fisher had no revolver, but his unruly tongue volleyed and thundered in the C. L & W. station this morning, with the awful threats of shooting somebody dead

Mr. J. H. Hunt loaned a shot gun valued at fifty dollars to Lee Price, of Winfield, Tuscarawas county, last fall. Price forgot to return it despite numerous reminders, and so Constable Shepley took a trip to Winfield Tuesday, and returned with the gun.

The Pennsylvania Company has abandoned its experiments with iron cross ties, owing to their expense and rigidity. The latter characteristic causes far greater wear upon rolling stock than the yielding wooden ties, and makes riding hard and unpleasant.

A silver quarter of a dollar dropped from the letter mail received on the C. L. & W. express due here at 10:02 Monday. The clerks were unable to find any letter from which it had apparently fallen, and will restore the money to any one who discovers such a loss and is able to prove that it should have been received by him.

The Rev C C. Smith, who has been conducting gospel meetings in the Christian church, has accepted a call from the congregation, and will bring his family here Mr. Smith has greatly pleased those connected with the church and a successful pastorate is anticipated The new minister has had twenty-three years' experience, eight years in Akron and spent last year in California

Township Treasurer Martin Schafer is again announced as a candidate for the office he so worthily fills. His election this spring will be for two years, such being the provision of the law which went into operation a year ago The reason why Treasurer Schafer was not elected for two years last spring, with the township clerk, was that their terms might not expire at the same time.

G. W. Brenizer, of Kane, O, addressed a letter to the marshal the other day stating that his seventeen-year old son George E, together with Elmer Gerbrick, of the same age, had left home and were supposed to be in this city. He requested the marshal to detain them if found and give them good care until he could arrive. Marshal Wendling investigated and found that the lads had been here but was unable to find any present trace of them

Russell and Co. have arranged to equip a volunteer fire company, about to be organized by employes of the works. A fine duplex pump has been ordered, together with hose and a reel The main buildings are now protected by self acting extinguishers, and there is a pipe system arranged so that hose can be attached at each story. The buildings themselves are constructed with thick fire walls, and with the safe guards of every sort on the premises, a private hose company, and the city department, it would seem that the possibility of a disastrous fire is reduced to a minimum.

Twenty-five witnesses who were carried off to Canton last Friday to testify in the case of Samuel Persky, charged by Max Bonomoritz with receiving stolen goods, are very mad.. The case was dismissed by the justice, and Persky was sent home rejoicing. The witnesses were also dismissed without fees after having given up a day to the proceeding. Nobody pretends to know why this man Bonomoritz preferred the charge—perhaps it was his sense of humor. Max is certainly a peculiar character. Character is hardly the proper term in his case—individual is better.

Navarre will soon have a new coal mine. The Ridgway Burton Company will open it. This glad fact should cheer up the gloomy spirit of the Navarre Independent which has never yet forgiven Mr. J. F Pocock for moving his mill to Massillon. The esteemed Navarre namesake insists upon forgetting that Mr. Pocock has any initials, and the usual prefix of respect, simply because Mr. Pocock in the course of business chose to establish his mill in this city. The Independent should fan the sinking flame of hilarity and rejoice with the rest of the world. Navarre is all right. Nature has endowed it with wealth that cannot be removed.

The conditions of the live bird match for the championship of Stark county were signed and sealed Monday by the contestants and their witnesses. The match is to be shot at Massillon, O., on Friday, March 15, 1889, beginning at 10 a m., weather permitting, between L. A. Croy, of Canton, and George Dobson, of Massillon, at twenty five live birds each, for fifty dollars a side. The match is to be shot under American rules, from three ground traps at twenty five yards rise, with use of one barrel, eighty yards boundary. The judge is to be a disinterested person, thoroughly acquainted with the rules, and to be chosen by the contestants on the grounds. A forfeit of ten dollars a side has been placed in the hands of Lew Shauf, who will be final stake holder, the balance of the stakes to be put up in his hands on the day of the shoot. Josiah Clutz and H. W. Loeffler are witnesses.

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam for coughs and colds does, is indeed wonderful He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle free, that they may try it before purchasing. The large large bottles are 50c. and $1. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

PERSONALITIES

And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Miss Karthaus is visiting Pittsburg friends.

Miss Emma Walls left on Tuesday for Washington.

Mr. Geo W. Geuder and wife, spent Sunday in Cleveland.

Mrs. Peter Gribble is visiting Mrs. H. Hull, in Cleveland.

Charles Adams, of Mansfield, is the guest of his uncle, the Rev. James Kuhn.

Mr. F. K. Focke has gone to Marion, one of the Indiana gas cities, on business.

Miss Maggie Davis is spending a week with her cousin, Miss Etta Falloure, in Wheeling.

Mrs. William Koons and daughter Edna are visiting for a week with relatives in the country.

Miss Emma Winkler, of Orrville, is visiting her sister, Mrs Henry Deneka, 47 West Main street.

Miss Ada Baer, from the country, is spending a few days with her cousin, Miss Mamie M. Brown.

Mrs. Charles H. Brown, of Knoxville, Tenn., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs A. J. Humberger.

Married, at the Presbyterian parsonage, Thursday afternoon, John A. Williams and Anna D Lindsay.

Wallace E. Snyder left for the inauguration Monday. He will first spend a short time in Philadelphia.

Mr. Joseph Corns is among the pilgrims to the East, and expects to witness the inauguration ceremonies.

The Daughters of Veterans will hold a social on Friday evening at the home of Miss Levo Stevens, East street.

Mrs M. Knox and son Harry, of Akron, are visiting at the residence of Mr. R J. Higginbotham, on Henry street.

Mr. Jacob Hose and wife, of Rat Portage, Manitoba, are visiting at the residence of Mr. John Hose, on the west side.

Mr. Albert Stenhon and Miss Kate Seifert were married Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock at St. Mary's German Catholic church.

Mrs. Chas. Strobel left Monday for a two weeks' visit in Massillon, as the guest of her cousin, Miss Carrie Krear. —Akron Beacon

"Ladies of Canton, at home, Tuesday, March 5th, 1889. Armory Hall. Fancy dress. Half past 8." Such is the text of numerous invitatations received here Monday.

Miss Susie Falloure, who has been making her home with Mrs. T. J. Dillon, left Monday, much to the regret of many friends. She will go to friends who reside near Lake City, Gunnison county, Colorado.

Five tables were occupied at a progressive euchre party given by Mrs. Warrington Warwick Tuesday night. It was the third of the series of companies being given by Mrs. Warwick, and included what is generally known as the younger set. Mrs. Edwin L. Arnold and Mr. Willard Arnold bore off the most honorable trophies, while Miss Hurxthal and Mr. Wade Chance secured the booby prizes. These souvenirs were all either pretty or useful, and the evening was a delightful one for all. Mrs. Fred Magee, of Pittsburg, Messrs. Wade Chance, Fred and Rob Fast, of Canton, were among the guests.

THE LAST ASSEMBLY

And a Few Pertinent Observations.

Of the very last of this winter's subscription dancing parties it must be said that it was the most quiet. The event took place in the Odd Fellows' hall Tuesday night, and though Richeimer's orchestra, Mr. Holcomb, Mrs. Thompson and a good looking and watchful committee of six were present to do all that could possibly be done, there was lacking the proper enthusiasm for a dancing party and the number to fill the hall Some eastern correspondents write that dancing is waning in popularity. It is a question upon which society people can speculate. The older generations tell the younger how easy it was in their day to secure the number and the guarantee for wonderful balls, yet it is a fact that each year for many past, while the city has grown, the difficulty of arranging for subscription hops has increased Those who like to dance prefer to believe that the love of it ebbs and flows, and depends upon the weather and any one of a dozen conditions. But to come back to the party last night, the supper was a most excellent one, and the managers are to be complimented for their efforts. Those present from out of town were: Miss Lewis, of Thompson, Conn.; Mr. Harry Ferris, of Toledo, and Mr. C. W. Seiberling, of Akron.

Off for the Inauguration.

Robert H. Folger, Esq., left for Washington, D. C. Tuesday, where he will remain for an indefinite length of time, as the guest of his son, Commander Folger, U. S. N., now in charge of the Washington navy yard. Mr. Folger has such an extensive knowledge of affairs, to which is coupled a personal acquaintance with many men in public life that his observations will be more than ordinarily interesting. He will have unusual facilities for both seeing and hearing during the next few weeks and THE INDEPENDENT has great pleasure in stating that he will write frequent letters to this paper.

WORLD MAKING.

THE FIFTH LECTURE OF THE PEOPLE'S COURSE

Delivered By Samuel Phelps Leland, Who Gives Us and Our Successors Thirteen Hundred Years more to Occupy the World, After Which it Will Die and Be Consumed.

From a well-filled mental storehouse, Samuel Phelps Leland gave to a large audience in the People's hall Tuesday, an elementary lecture upon the wonderful process of world making. Mr. Leland is a man of fine stage presence, somewhat inclined to give too free play to a flexible voice, and disposed to dwell upon things unnecessary to a complete understanding of his propositions. Yet withal it was a scholar's lecture, and far above any delivered thus far this winter. The frequently recurring visits of those who play more upon the risibles than the intellect had the effect of making the audience somewhat restive, but for two hours he held the close attention of all, though the bodies somewhat wearied.

Our earth is a globular sea of fire, says Mr. Leland, and on its thin covering of terra firma, we live and move and have our being. As energy is created by the antagonism of inimical forces, so the earth has been made by the warfare of fire and water. In a German town a well has been drilled four thousand feet deep from which issues water heated by the fire that rages within, and with this water the whole village is warmed. Sooner or later, all our cities will tap the earth in a similar manner, and call upon nature herself to fight the rigors of severe winter, to warm our very fields and cause an early spring. The earth crust is a great boiler; underneath the fires of countless ages beat against its surface, turning the water into steam which penetrating this crust and being pent up produces the energy that lifts islands, causes the earth to tremble, and mountains to quake.

Four great periods in world building are made manifest by the discoveries of the geologists and comparative anatomists. Turning back stratum by stratum evidences exist of life exactly suited to the conditions for which it was created Last of all is the metamorphic rock or granite, the particles of which have been magnetically attracted to each other while in a molten condition, like the slag in an iron furnace, and these particles were first cooled upon the whirling sea of fire by opposite currents; and upon this first shell, in slow succession, by the same process, subsequent layers were formed from the floating matter above.

How long will the world last? "Fire thou wert, and to fire thou shalt return" answers the scientist—but, adds Mr Leland, we shall freeze first! The earth is now dying. The heat from below gives us warmth, not the sun, and the internal fires are going out. When they give their last spark we shall have absolute cold, in which life cannot be sustained. So it is upon the moon. We know to a certainty that it is dead. So perfect are modern instruments, that should there be upon the moon's surface anywhere, a structure the size of the Capitol, it could be discovered, and its architecture made known. The internal fires of the earth are most furious where there is most motion; hence they approach the equator, where it is hottest—not because of the direct rays of the sun, but because the earth's crust is there thinnest. The poles are growing colder and the crust thicker now. Within the century where Sir John Franklin sailed in an open polar sea there is now a vast expanse of solid ice. Within that period four hundred species of animal life have become extinct, and the Laplanders and Esquimaux, unable to longer exist in the once warm region of their ancestors, are dying out. In twenty five years the Laplanders will have ceased to be. The life that survives is crowding toward the equator. The best informed men in the world declare that thirteen hundred years are its probable lease of life. We are now past the creative period, and we are now in the earth's old age.

As a ball flying around the finger attached by a cord soon approaches to the finger itself, so the earth is whirling around the sun, every moment nearing it, and at last it will reach that molten mass to be absorbed long ages after we have shuffled off the mortal coil and return to its original fiery elements.

The history of our world has been or will be the history of all worlds The counterpart of its early life can be witnessed in Saturn now. Within the last year one of the rings around that planet supposed to be the vapory essence which when cooled will become iron or gold or someting else, has begun to tremble and give indications of breaking and cleaving to the revolving burning mass within. When it does so break it will harden, and we of this generation may be the witnesses of the formation of the metamorphic rock of Saturn upon which will be laid succeeding strata, until that planet becomes a world ready to support forms of life, when this world of our swill have become a corpse in contines of the solar system.

The Loan and Building Company.

Twenty six hundred dollars were sold at the regular meeting of the Loan and Building Company Tuesday at an average premium of eleven cents. This means new houses on several lots No man of small means can afford to remain outside the beneficent influences of this association. The present is an excellent time for taking stock, for people who desire to borrow money for spring building, as it will give them more than one opportunity to bid for the sums needed. The institution has almost two hundred members, and has already paid a handsome dividend to share owners, although less than a year old.

NOTICE.—Annie Foster will learn something to her interest by calling at the Union National Bank.

OF INTEREST TO VETERANS.

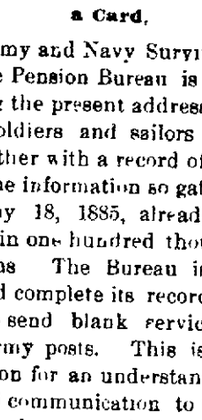
Adjutant Haring of Hart Post Writes a Card.

The Army and Navy Survivors' Division of the Pension Bureau is engaged in compiling the present addresses of surviving soldiers and sailors of the late war, together with a record of their service. The information so gathered has since May 18, 1885, already supplied evidence in one hundred thousand pension claims The Bureau is aiming to verify and complete its record, and has offered to send blank service cards to Grand Army posts. This is sufficient explanation for an understanding of the appended communication to the public:

In compliance with instructions of Hart Post No. 134 G. A. R., I have made application for a supply of service cards. All comrades and ex-soldiers who have not already filed out such cards, and those who have, but have since changed their postoffice address, will be supplied by calling at my place of business, or at the G. A. R. hall on regular meeting nights It seems desirable that these cards when filled out should be temporarily deposited with me to be compiled for local information. Very respectfully, In F. C. L., J C HARING, Adj't Hart Post, No 134.

Everybody is delighted, children and all, with Rinehart's Cough Balsam. 25 cents. Z. T Baltzly's.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold to competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER C 106 Wall St N Y

Don't Get Caught

This spring with your blood full of impurities, your digestion impaired, your appetite poor, kidneys and liver torpid, and whole system liable to be prostrated by disease—but get yourself into good condition, and ready for the changing and warmer weather, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla It stands unequalled for purifying the blood, giving an appetite, and for a general spring medicine.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hand, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Don't Whip a Sick Horse.

Nor take Cathartic Pills when your bowels or liver are sluggish. They are whips. But try—once at least—Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills. They act through the nerves. Samples free at Z. T. Baltzly's.

An Invariable Sign.

Swelling of the ankles or feet when not due to rheumatism, Prof De Costa says, is always caused by a weak or diseased heart. So is shortness of breath, pain or uneasiness when lying on left side, smothering spells. The only cure is Dr. Miles' Nerve Cure. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

Fearful and Wonderful.

The Bible says, "man is fearfully and wonderfully made" But physiologists all concede that the most wonderful portion of man is the nervous system. In it are located the seats of life and mind, and the control of all the bodily organs When the nerves are destroyed, the part is paralyzed. The flesh, blood and bones are as nothing to it. Derangements of the brain or nerves are the causes of headache, fits, dizziness, fluttering of the heart, sexual weakness, sleeplessness, neuralgia, cold hands and feet A free trial bottle of Dr. Miles' Nervine—the latest and most successful cure of all these diseases, may be had at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CHAS. E. ARCHER, CARRIAGES HAND MADE

Closing Out Sale!

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE
SPECTACLES, GOLD PENS,
—ETC., AT BARGAINS.—

Going to quit business. Goods must go, See our prices.

B. J. MILLER,

NO. 11 EAST MAIN STREET.

Bargains! Bargains!

For Bargains in Watches Clocks Rings, Chains, Musical Instruments and Silverware, call at the

—West Side Jewelry Store—

C. F. VON KANEL,

No. 5 W. Main St., Massillon, O.

COLEMAN,

THE RELIABLE JEWELER

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

OPTICAL GOODS,

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylonite Frames.

WE CAN SUIT YOU.

Prices Lower than the Lowest.

Diamonds, Watches, Siverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Pens Musical Instruments, Etc.

COLEMAN'S 5 Erie Street

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

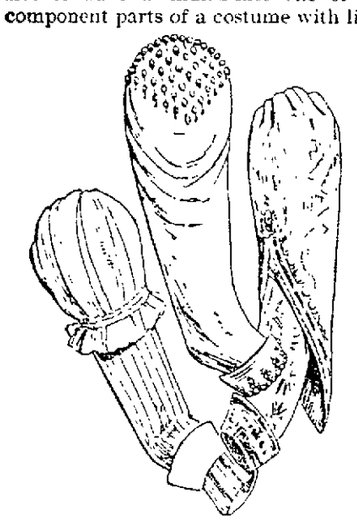
A BATCH OF FASHIONS.

OLIVE HARPER DESCRIBES SOME OF THE LATEST ADORNMENTS.

Neat Clothes for Boys—The Changes in Sleeves—The Beauties of the Francene Tea Gown—What the New Bonnets Look Like—General Fashion Items of Interest.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—There was a time when sleeves were considered of the utmost importance in a gown, or in a man's dress as well, but of late years sleeves have dwindled into one of the component parts of a costume with little



NEW FANCIES IN SLEEVES.

or no distinctive character, and made so as to appear as unobtrusive as possible They were simple and plain, and rarely had any trimming at all, but with the gradual return to the empire and directoire styles, the sleeve has undergone a great change, and doubtless will assume as much importance as during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The most marked change in them is that they are nearly all now made with elaborate cuffs and "caps," as the upper trimming was called in the long ago. The cuffs are now stiffly embroidered or worked with a pattern in beading. Some of them turn up, some fall over the hand, and others have double cuffs, one to turn upward and one down.

The Albanian sleeve is made with a snug coat sleeve with a turned up cuff, both richly embroidered, often with metal threads, and over this falls another sleeve, usually open quite to the top, though sometimes closed half way down. These can be cut to a point or be left square at the bottom, as the taste of the wearer may dictate. Some of them have the outer sleeve made a yard long, in which case it opens quite up to the shoulder, to allow it to fall gracefully. These outer sleeves can be made quite plain, but lined with satin or silk, or they can be embroidered richly in an all over pattern or simply have a band of passementerie sewn along the edge.

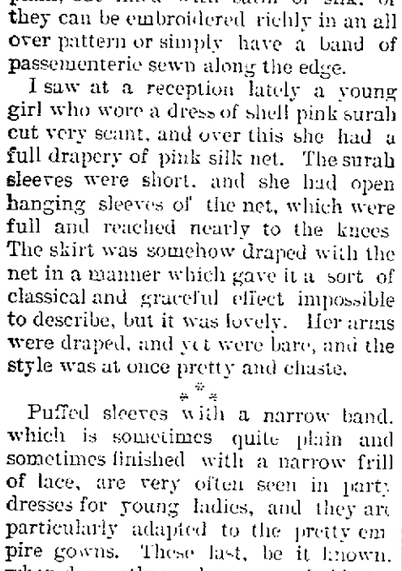
I saw at a reception lately a young girl who wore a dress of shell pink surah cut very scant, and over this she had a full drapery of pink silk net. The surah sleeves were short, and she had open hanging sleeves of the net, which were full and reached nearly to the knees The skirt was somehow draped with the net in a manner which gave it a sort of classical and graceful effect impossible to describe, but it was lovely. Her arms were draped, and yet were bare, and the style was at once pretty and chaste.

* * *

Puffed sleeves with a narrow band, which is sometimes quite plain and sometimes finished with a narrow frill of lace, are very often seen in party dresses for young ladies, and they are particularly adapted to the pretty empire gowns. These last, be it known, when discreetly used, are as suitable for quite matronly ladies as for young girls. They give a graceful slenderness to the figure impossible to achieve by the most vigorous effects at tight lacing

Other handsome sleeves have "caps" or shoulder pieces set in points, in scallops or puffs, and others again have handsome epaulettes of pendant passementerie, and I saw a rich black silk costume last week, which had "caps" of knotted black silk fringe, and, by the way, I have seen a good deal of this knotted fringe used lately in trimming handsome silk and silk warp Henrietta gowns. The silk is regular sewing silk heavy and rich, and is practically indestructible. It was used on the drapery and as a cascade down the front of the waist.

Bonnets and hats are really going to be smaller and set closer to the head While the styles for spring are now being made, the actual modes are in velvet and noil of felt and felt, and they will be worn far into April. Bonnets for little



FOR THE BOYS.

ones are often seen in the exquisite soft eider down flannel and finished off with a little white satin, with bows and shirrings of the same. Shirred silk, surah and satin are seen in all shapes of bonnets. The deep Tosca poke is made always of shirred goods, of whatever quality is used, but there are really not very many of that style seen, as they are not becoming to many, and are very costly besides on account of the work on them. Little girls' hats of white felt or plush, and trimmed with plumes and bows, are prettier than any other fashion could be. Plumes and ostrich tufts are still fashionable, and on some of the newest bonnets flowers and feathers are mingled. Embroideries are also seen on almost all velvet bonnets, and I saw a white felt one embroidered with pale pink floss and silver thread This was trimmed with a tuft of soft white plumes.

* * *

I noticed the other day in a retail store that some of the new challies were selling at 25 cents a yard, which will place that exquisite material within the reach of almost everybody They are so soft and pretty and drape so daintily that it is a pity that everybody couldn't wear them.

Among the various garments of the pretty eider down flannels, wraps for balls and operas are made simply lined with silk or satin, and tied at the throat and across the chest with ribbons of exactly the same shade These flannels can be bought in many solid colors and in stripes. Dainty and serviceable little frocks can be made for our baby boys out of it, and there is nothing prettier. Velvet collars and cuffs and a cord and tassels make a dress fit for a king's son at a trifling cost, considering the beauty of the garment

For the baby's brother a sailor suit of dark blue pilot cloth or nun's serge, with the front of light blue or white, is the prettiest of every day clothes. Red stockings, home knit, or clouded home knit stockings are now the highest style for children's wear. It will greatly puzzle some women to keep their boys in fashionable stockings, and I am afraid I am one of them still I am going to try to learn, for if I have one ambition in this world it is to keep my boy up to the mark in fashion.

* * *

It is a new but worthy move in the right direction to learn to knit, and yet it can be carried to excess. Now, if you get on a car or a ferry boat where there are a number of young ladies the chances are ten to one that four or five of the number will take out of their little knitting bag (and that makes me think that nearly all of them carry old fashioned knitting bags slung over their arms), their needles and go to work with a will on wristlets, mittens or stockings or toboggan caps or something, and I think it is a pretty sight, and in any case it is better than reading trashy novels or chewing gum in public places, still one would think they could do that at home.

* * *

The tea gown is evolving always into new and more beautiful completeness, and some ladies have a perfect collection of them. They can't resist each new and beautiful style as it comes forward. One

FOR MAMMA, THE GIRLS AND THE BABY.

of the loveliest is the Francene tea gown, which is made of pearl gray cashmere, with the accessories of ruby velvet and the front of pink surah. There is a pink and silver embroidery around the bottom of the skirt. This can be made up in challie, mousseline de laine, or India silk, or in the dainty and beautiful new wash materials for warm weather. I know a lady who is going to make this model up in sateen, figured and plain, and I know it will be very handsome.

A reception dress that is very popular is made of white cloth and sage green cashmere, with braiding of green chenille one shade darker. The basque and sleeves, as well as the scalloped points, are all covered with the braiding. The vest is of the white cloth, as well as the underskirt. This costume is most elegant, and the model can be copied in almost any seasonable material and harmonious color. Such a dress as this will last for several seasons and be handsome and stylish, with possibly some slight modifications for a style so graceful and rich is seldom allowed to go out of fashion, as far as the general features are concerned, and therefore, while those who cannot afford a great number of dresses might hesitate about the advisability of making so elaborate a gown, fearing that it would go out of style before it wore out, they need not do so. Fashion, I know, has many sins to answer for, but she is not quite so capricious as all that, thank goodness.

* * *

There is one more novel and exquisitely beautiful fancy in house dresses that I feel it a solemn duty to mention, and that is the new white cloth dresses for ladies of all ages, from the little lady "four years old next May" to the other one who will be "forty come next grass." This cloth is between felt cloth and broadcloth, with the excellences of them all, and no drawback. It is soft and pliable, and with a sort of velvet pile that is singularly lovely, and it does not soil easily. It is said it can be washed with more or less elaboration in cold embroidery or bran, or with ruby, blue, moss green or black velvet, and in any way makes for neutral grounds. Ladies may amuse themselves washing or embroidering them. They couldn't employ their time better, except to the neglect of the heathen in Borrioboolagha.

OLIVE HARPER.

Recent statistics show that the number of colleges and institutions in the country is the same as it was ten years ago, but the number of students has increased from 11,161 to 32,316 in the same period.

FARM AND GARDEN.

SUBJECTS THAT WILL INTEREST BOTH FARMERS AND VILLAGERS.

Points to Be Observed in the Making of Lawns—Advice About Seeding Lawns. Directions for Laying Turf So As to Insure a Smooth Surface.

A lawn, to be at all satisfactory, should be on a soil made rich, mellow and fine to a depth of, say, a foot and a half, and of uniform condition over the whole extent. This enables it to withstand considerable drought and insures an unbroken expanse of green sward, with none of those dry, brown patches which are found on poorly prepared land where the grass fails to grow evenly. In many cases under drainage is necessary before the ground can be brought to the right

BADLY LAID TURF—SMOOTH TURF.

condition Sometimes the ground can be prepared and sown early in spring, if the soil is dry, or it may be best, in case of wet weather, to delay the seeding even till autumn The work of preparation may be done by hand or by subsoiling and harrowing with horse power, according to the amount of land.

Country Gentleman gives the following advice about preparing a lawn for seeding and also for turfing, explaining its suggestions with the cuts here reproduced

To make it sufficiently rich, finely broken manure must be worked in through the soil, this will aid in giving a green lawn in times of drought The application of pulverized lime, at the rate of a peck to a square rod, will be useful, if well harrowed or raked in. The grass seed should be sown on a finely pulverized, smooth, mellow surface, and brushed or rolled in, so as not to bury the seed over half an inch, and warm and moist weather will soon give the new green carpet. The best grass is Kentucky blue grass or June grass,

SCRAPING INVERTED TURF.

which is fine and continues green a long time, and will grow in the shade of trees. Red top and white clover may be added. Sow at least five or six times as much as farmers give to their grass lands. It should not be mowed closely the first year, or before well established

A more speedy way of securing a lawn, where the surface is limited, is by turfing. The work, however, must be well done or it will be rough and lumpy like Fig. 1, which represents a section of a badly laid turf. If properly performed it will be smooth and even, as shown in Fig. 2. To secure this smoothness the turf must be cut from a compact pasture, in squares, with accurate sides, and made uniformly thick before laying, by inverting upside down on a board and shaving with a sharp hoe, as shown in Fig. 3. Lay these accurately on the well prepared deep soil already described, early in spring.

An Item About Ducks.

If the incubation is natural the duck is in the opinion of many the best setter, but the hen is the best mother, especially if a pond or water course is accessible. The eggs once hatched, away hies mother duck to the nearest water. Whether anxious to reduce the number of bills to be met or what, she with her little brood is soon afloat If the mother duck would hover over her charge after leaving the water until they were dried, no harm would follow the swim, and the plumage would be the better for it But this she will not do, and instead she leads the chilled ducklings upon a foraging expedition from which, if any survive, they are stunted, and from such drawback the bird never fully recovers. It is for this reason that the hen is the better mother With the hen they can be kept within the limits of a pen, whereas the duck mother would be restless in the confinement. After the first week the ducklings may have water in a shallow pan to dabble in, and if with a hen mother may have fully liberty

Value of a Good Terrier.

There is no one animal in the category of pets that is more useful than a terrier of some kind The Scotch variety is preeminently the most active and pugnacious, though the black and tan is a very wiry little animal, and often we find specimens of these diminutive canines that creep into very small holes. At any rate, we know by experience that a single rat on a single night, in a single coop, can destroy enough chicks to pay for half a dozen good terriers.—Poultry and Pets

Exercise for the Dog.

Don't keep the poor dog chained to a post or fast to his kennel, but if you have no yard drive two posts in the ground twenty-five feet apart, or further if you have the room, and stretch a wire from one to the other with a ring on it, and snap his chain in the ring and let him run the length of the wire and back to his kennel, as he chooses. He will get some exercise and do much better.—Poultry and Pets

Rye Grass and White Clover.

Dr. Keera, an English experimenter, obtained twenty-five samples of turf from pastures in England and Ireland and planted them in the botanical garden and by careful observation became convinced that rye grass and white clover were two of the most valuable pasture plants

POINTS IN SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

American Sheep Breeder Makes Some Important Statements and Gives Advice.

You can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink. Neither can you force a sheep to drink, but you can often coax it to drink by waiting It will drink after a while. When a sheep comes out of the stable chilly, with its blood stagnant after twenty hours' quiet, it feels touchy, and it will sniff and sample here and there in a way which is aggravating to the shepherd who is waiting on its motions. It may be fifteen minutes before it can suit itself It may utterly refuse to drink, whereas if it could go off and take a run of an hour or so, then return with its blood flowing freely and its system aglow, it would drink a surprising quantity If that sheep had been hastily shut up by an impatient shepherd, it would have suffered before twenty-four hours elapsed, and would not have eaten so freely as it ought, and consequently would have begun to lose condition.

The sheep is very irresolute about breaking away from a warm, sheltered place and setting out in search of feed On an excessively cold day the sheep cannot be forced to take exercise, unless they are driven to water or something of that sort, and it is not worth while to attempt it, especially if there has been a sudden change from mild weather, for they will seldom drink the first day after such a change, even if water is offered them in the shed It is best every way, therefore, to keep sheep in a yard sheltered by their shed or a high, tight fence, with a warm southern exposure. Let them have their regular time for exercise as much as for their grain ration or their hay; and let there be sufficient attraction in the shape of forage of some kind to induce them to rove and exercise abundantly

The Chess Question.

Many farmers believe that when wheat is grazed or winter killed it is frequently charged to chess or cheat. This is erroneous. Wheat and chess belong to two widely different families of plants, of separate and distinct species, and have nothing in common Now it is an established fact that one species never changes into another. In some instances they will hybridize, but careful experiment and culture have proven that wheat and chess will not.

There is some cause for the theories with regard to wheat becoming chess and vice versa. Chess is of an insidious nature and will lie dormant in the soil for years, waiting until the conditions are favorable for its germination. The chess seed has a thick, tough husk, impervious to any ordinary degree of moisture and requires excessive wet to cause it to germinate.

Wheat with chess seeds is often sown and the conditions being unfavorable for the germination of the chess, it does not appear, and hence the idea that it has turned back to wheat. Then again, there has been wheat seed sown with no chess in it; a hard freezing winter intervenes with a cold wet spring, and the result is that a portion of the wheat is killed while the latent chess seeds that are in the ground grow and produce a crop When cattle are allowed to pasture on the wheat fields they tramp holes in the ground which hold the moisture and the chess seeds are sprouted Wagon tracks do the same thing with the same effect

When chess is shaded or partly smothered by a dense growth of wheat, the plants are quite small and unseen, some being barely two inches high, ripening single seed, and quite unseen by most observers. But where the wheat is killed in any way, and the chess is allowed free space, the plants spring up and grow luxuriantly.

In the accompanying cut, originally drawn from nature for Country Gentleman, is shown the relative size of the repressed plants and of those allowed full space to grow. With a knowledge of this peculiarity of the plant one may understand how a destroyed wheat crop is apparently transmuted to chess, the former minute and unseen chess plants spring up when allowed space, occupying the whole wheat space, and giving a luxuriant crop

CHESS PLANTS FULL GROWN AND REPRESSED

One of the editors of the Journal quoted some years ago made a standing offer for some months of $1,000 apiece in the act of passing from one to the other, but the prize was never claimed for

What Others Say

A sufficient trial entitles each to mention the Ironclad potato sunshine fan as a fruit of great merit which will not fail to please those who give it proper care

The proprietor of a large market duck farm in Massachusetts says he has yet to see the breeder who, after a fair trial, prefers the Aylesbury to the Pekin

Some foods, like wheat bran cotton seed meal etc. return a value in manure nearly equivalent to their cost and are often among the very best that can be selected for stock, affirms Professor Lazenby in Ohio Farmer

Professor Viala claims to have assurance that black rot in grapes may be overcome by the salts of copper, and that the same treatment will prevent the development of mildew.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

FEBRUARY 21, 1889.

Address all communications to J. T. DENVIR, Editor, 621 W. Fifteenth St., Chicago, Ill.

REED DEFIES BARKER.

J. P. Reed shies his castor into the ring and challenges Charles F. Barker to a bout at checkers. The following to the editor from Mr. Reed is self explanatory:

"My attention has been called to the claim made by several checker editors to the effect that I was afraid to play Barker a match. Several personal reasons have heretofore deterred me from the course I have now determined upon. I hereby authorize the publication by you of the following challenge: I will play Charles Francis Barker a match for the championship of America and $250, wins and draws to count, said match to consist of twenty-eight games, restricted on the basis of the late Barker-Smith match; the contest to take place sixty days after articles of agreement have been signed, and to be played in Chicago, Ill. Should Barker refuse to accept, I will play any man in the world a match under the same conditions, barring Wyllie. J. P. REED."

Our exchanges are requested to give "Our Column" credit for any item or game they may cull from it hereafter.

THE CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

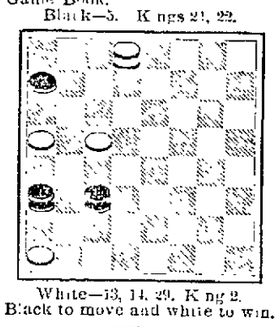
Mr. James Labadie, of Chatham, Ont., writes: "During the past two years or more Mr. Fleming has held (in his own estimation) the undisputed title of champion checker player of Canada. Apropos to the same I beg space in your valuable department to make a few remarks with reference to the above question. In March, 1878, I challenged any actual resident of the Dominion to play me a match of fifty games for $200 a side and the championship of Canada, give or take expenses. Mr. Dykes, being the only one to respond, accepted, the match taking place at Wardsville, and the result at the close stood twelve to seven in my favor, with twenty-four games drawn. I again met Mr. D. at London for $250 in July the same year, but was this time defeated, the score standing three to one and forty-five drawn. In November, 1879, I met Mr. D. for the third time for $400 a side. This time I won an easy victory by beating Mr. Dykes by a score of six to one and nine games drawn, this taking place in my own native town (Chatham). I next met and played Mr. Fletcher, of the city of Toronto, for $200 and the championship of British North America. The result of this meeting is as yet fresh in the memory of all interested in checkers, I winning by the astonishing score of fourteen to Mr. Fletcher's three, and twenty-three draws. I have never been defeated since for the title, and hence claim I have a just right to have the next contest take place in my own town, seeing that on three occasions out of the four contests I have figured in I had to go elsewhere to meet my opponent. Now, I desire to know how Messrs. Fleming and Kelly can be playing matches for the championship of Canada when neither one has ever tried conclusions with one who has held the title for some years (not in default), but in a genuine test of skill.

Moreover, Mr. Fleming makes his boast that on no conditions could he be induced to play elsewhere than at his own home in Markham. I would like to know how Mr. Fleming can hold such preposterous ideas. Had he beaten me for the honor or title, he might then be justified in so doing. Even when I was champion, prior to my meeting Mr. Fletcher, I did not hesitate to visit the latter gentleman in Toronto. So, now, if Mr. Fleming wishes to play for the championship of Canada, I shall hold, in turn, that he visit me in Chatham, and I play for any amount from $50 to $200 a side, and I will allow him $5 to $50 for expenses—twenty to fifty games. I will further wager him an extra $50 that I will beat him. As a guarantee of good faith, and to show that I mean business, I have this day deposited $50 with Mr. E. Rogers, of Detroit, Mich., well known as a checker enthusiast, and a prominent citizen of that city. A failure on the part of Mr. Fleming to accept the above within thirty days will be evidence of his non-willingness to meet me and that he shows the white feather.

POSITION NO. 111.—BY H. P. HALL, SR.

Ded cated to Clarence Freeman, ex-champion of America. The neatest position we have seen for many a day. For the first correct solution we will mail a Campbell vs. Reed Match Game Book.

Black—5, Kings 21, 22.



White—13, 14, 29, King 2.
Black to move and white to win.

THE "2-6 FIFE GAME."

Mr. Reed denies ever having made the statement that the 2-6 move in the disputed Fife Game was a loser. The special telegram which lately appeared in the Chicago Tribune was not authentic. Mr. Reed more than a year ago told the editor of this column that the 2-6 move was only a draw. The Fife Game was sent to Europe and received there by Wilie Gardner. The name of the sender is known to us. It was not Clouser, as has been intimated.

Gould's Problem or Match Game Book....$1.00
Baker and Reed's "Arena Book. $1.25
Anderson's "Second Edition" $1.50
Campbell and Reed's Match Games..... .25
Barker and Smith Match Games..... ... 25

THE CINCINNATI CHECKER CLUB.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9, 1889.

MY DEAR DENVIR—Thinking you would like a little gossip about some of your old friends in the Queen City, where draughts have been quiet for some time past, I take pleasure in sending the following to you:

The great Henry Hutzler, who is known all over the world as recognized as one of the best living players in this section of Uncle Sam's dominion, has proven to be too good a player for me to cope with. My scores with him are as follows:

FIRST SITTING.
Hutzler.....1; J. W. Edgerly.....0; Drawn.....5

SECOND SITTING.
Hutzler.....1, J. W. Edgerly.....1; Drawn.....4

THIRD SITTING.

After my second sitting with him I ventured upon a variety of openings in order to familiarize myself with his fine play. Well, in one way I succeeded, but in the other he more than prostrated by winning 10 games without allowing me to score a win. His knowledge of the game and his end-play is marvelous.

With Bryce, the grand Scotsman, D. Beck, the ex-lecturer, August Simon, John W. Eaglesh, Dr. Wendell, James Cosgriff and Mr. Boskey, of Covington, Ky., I scored as appended:

Edgerly.....	1;	Simon.....	0;	Drawn.....	7
Edgerly.....	5;	DeBeck.....	1;	Drawn.....	4
Edgerly.....	5;	Bryce.....	7;	Drawn.....	6
Edgerly.....	5;	Boskey.....	1;	Drawn.....	0
Edgerly.....	21;	English.....	7;	Drawn.....	16
Edgerly.....	3;	Cosgriff.....	2;	Drawn.....	8
Edgerly.....	1;	Dr. Wendell	1;	Drawn.....	4

* In alluding to Mr. Simon, Mr. Edgerly says: "Mr. Simon is no doubt keeping pretty well up with the times. He is calm, deliberate and not too slow."

They say Mr. Zanoni has retired from our delightful pastime and Mr. Smith is teaching school in Denver, Col.

Wishing you and your checker column every success I am your checker friend,

J. W. EDGERLY.

GAME NO. 116.—"SWITCHER."

The following interesting game was played at the Chicago Club between Mr. Robert Freer and L. B. Starkweather. Starkweather's move.

11..15	29 25(a	7..21	26 16	25..30	
21 17	18 2*	23 18	14..14	22..18	
9..13	25 18	1 8	5 1	30..26	
25..21	1 10	18 15	14..18	18..15	
8..11	21 14	6 25	1..6	26..3	
17..14	10 29	b)41..26	18 23	15..10	
10..17	27 24	32..31	6 14	23 19	
24..14	2 6	24 20	3..7	10..6	
6..10	3 25	31..24	10 3	27..32	
22..17	..9	28 12	23 27	6..2	
13 22	14..5	c)6..10 d	30..26	32 27	
26..7	11 5	15 6	21..5	2..6	
15 18	19..10	1 10	26..24	Drawn	

(a) Forms the notable 29-25 Switcher.
(b) Leading to even chances.
(c) Solution to Position No. 109.
(d) When Mr. J. P. Reed arrived in our city he told Mr. Starkweather he could draw, he thought, with 6-9, and did so with some of the club members. However, Mr. Reed did not say positively it would draw. He continued with one of the experts as follows:

6..9	11..4	25 29	15 11	13..9	
29..16	18..22	11..16	22..17	4..8	
9..14	4..8	29..25	11..8	9..6	
16..11	22..25	16..19	17..13	d)8..11	
11..18	8..11	2..22	8..1		

(d) Will some of our readers show a forced win? Mr. Reed has not furnished any play showing a draw, and we are inclined to think he knows there is no draw to be had.

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WHO WILL BE SPEAKER?

REED, M'KINLEY, CANNON, BURROWS OR HENDERSON?

The Personal Peculiarities of the Ready Tongued Reed, McKinley and Henderson Described in Readable Fashion—Exemplary Habits of the Men.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Two men are walking through the Capitol grounds and toward the city, touching elbows in friendly fashion. They are men who attract considerable attention. It would not be easy to get two men side by side who would afford greater contrast. Reed and McKinley are not at all alike. Reed is big, round bellied, loose jointed, awk-

REED AND M'KINLEY.

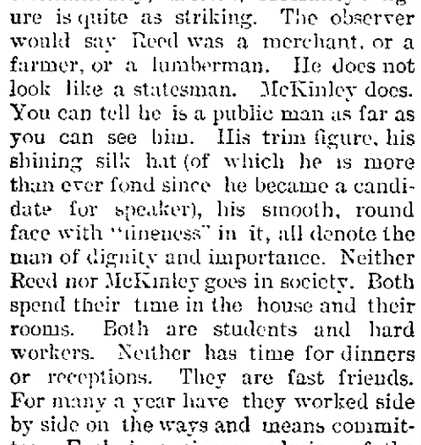
ward. He wears his derby hat pretty well back on his head. Both hands are buried in his overcoat pockets. His coat is not a snug or tidy fit. He has a peculiar gait, swinging his legs in a semicircle at every step. His shoe is at least a No. 10. He holds his head well up and appears to be oblivious of his surroundings. But watch him closely and you will perceive that out of his small, twinkling eyes alertness shines. There is nothing slow or stolid about the man, despite his avoirdupois. Physically he is active, fond of exercise, given to long walks. Mentally he is full of adaptability, analysis, readiness. He is a little careless in his dress, but not slovenly. His small, light mustache gives his round face a boyish look. As he walks along he covers a good deal of ground, both with his feet and his body. If there should be a dog fight in his way you would expect him to stop and look at it. If he should come upon three or four men abusing one man, or a man maltreating a child or a dumb brute, you would expect him to interfere. You would not be disappointed.

Reed's companion is of a different type. Shorter than Reed by half a head, not so large of girth, carefully, but not ostentatiously, dressed, McKinley's figure is quite as striking. The observer would say Reed was a merchant, or a farmer, or a lumberman. He does not look like a statesman. McKinley does. You can tell he is a public man as far as you can see him. His trim figure, his shining silk hat (of which he is more than ever fond since he became a candidate for speaker), his smooth, round face with "fineness" in it, all denote the man of dignity and importance. Neither Reed nor McKinley goes in society. Both spend their time in the house and their rooms. Both are students and hard workers. Neither has time for dinners or receptions. They are fast friends. For many a year have they worked side by side on the ways and means committee. Each is a sincere admirer of the other, and though now rivals for a great office, still preserve their friendly relationship to a marked degree. As they walk down the avenue people turn their heads and you frequently hear the remark: "There goes the next speaker of the house."

* * *

McKinley and Reed have entirely different methods on the floor. Reed is nearly always in his seat. He is usually one of the first men to reach the house in the morning. He rarely sits still. You can see him at almost all times moving about, not nervously, but with an obvious unrest born of his great energies. He likes always to be doing something. McKinley, on the other hand, is not much seen on the floor. He is generally in his committee room. When on the floor he is at his desk busy with some report, or in close conversation with friends.

Reed speaks often, McKinley rarely. Reed loves nothing better than a debate, a cross fire, a hand to hand struggle. Unlike almost all the other men who speak often, he is always listened to. When his piercing, permeating drawl is heard members come in from the cloak rooms, put aside their newspapers, stop conversation. Press men rush in from their waiting room. Everybody is eager to hear Reed. Nobody knows this better than Reed himself.



JULIUS CAESAR BURROWS.

Reed's tongue is a steel trap, or a piece of forked lightning. His repartee is electric, his sarcasm vitriolic. He has been called the bumble bee of the house, because he hums so much, has so many stings. If he is taking the lead in debate he stands in the aisle near his seat, erect and belligerent, gripping a desk with either hand. If a debate or cross fire is going on between others, he saunters up and down, leans easily upon a desk, resting his chin in his hand, and watches things like a lynx. Whenever opportunity offers he interjects remarks which cut to the quick. His first word fills the hall, commands attention, and then, this gained, he speaks with such a measured drawl that he has time to turn his sentences and choose his words. Often he sends in his shots when least expected. Sometimes he is sitting at his desk, apparently occupied with a newspaper or book. Nobody suspects he is paying any attention to what is going on. Like a flash he turns his head and with a dozen words hurls an irritating inquiry or a scorching bit of sarcasm at the man who is making a speech. He has a habit of making these interjections without going through the form of addressing the speaker. He is a sharpshooter, always lurking near the enemy, ever ready for a crack at any available target.

Reed is a genuine "down easter." His pronunciation is that of Joshua Whitcomb. He makes two syllables of such words as "door" and "floor." "Level" he calls "lev-vel," with a peculiar sort of twist which no letters can characterize and no man not New England born can imitate. It is somewhat like "le-v-v-e-ll."

* * *

McKinley never joins in running discussions. He has no liking for cross fire. Usually when he speaks it is a "set" speech carefully prepared. He attracts universal attention. His voice is thin and wiry, like Reed's, but not so strong or full of inflections. He has no difficulty in filling the hall, however, and though not an orator is a man who commands respect for his earnestness and sincerity, for what he says rather than his manner of saying it. His sentences are compact, strong, plain. He likes to use short, common words. He rarely speaks on any other subject than the tariff, and his tariff speeches have, probably, had more widespread circulation than those of any other man on the Republican side.

McKinley is a manly, approachable, sincere man. Between his work in the house, his toil at his desk in the Ebbett house, and his tender, almost touching, devotion to his invalid wife, McKinley has no time for society or pleasure.

* * *

The square faced man with the solid, well knit figure, sitting in his seat in the midst of the Republicans with his feet on the desk before him and a newspaper in his hand, is another possible speaker. He is Julius Cæsar Burrows. His tongue is almost as ready as Reed's, and his popularity as great as McKinley's. He likes debate, but is not so much given to promiscuous talking as his rival from Maine. He is one of the leaders of the house on the Republican side. In debate he is courteous and agreeable. His strong point is familiarity with the rules. He is a great parliamentarian. His eyes are as blue and mellow as a school girl's. His manners are hearty with his inti-

CANNON AND HENDERSON.

mates, dignified but courteous with strangers. Men whom he knows familiarly he slaps on the back or lays his arm on their shoulders. He is companionable and sincere. In his attire he is neat and modest, though he is said to be possessed of an idiosyncrasy in that he never has his shoes blacked. In his Prince Albert coat he wears the tricolored button of the Loyal Legion.

The two men we see standing in familiar converse out in the corridor are also possible speakers of the house. One is Joseph G. Cannon, the other David B. Henderson. Both wear slouch hats, both are Grand Army veterans. Cannon looks like a country deacon or justice of the peace, Henderson like a colonel in the regular army. Cannon is an ideal debater and one of the leaders of his side. He has unlimited good nature and can smile and shrug his shoulders while receiving a hard blow, and then smile and smile while giving a harder one in return. He likes to be in the thickest of the fighting, and gives and takes like a man. His hair is thin, and he is beginning to show a bald spot on the poll of his head. He has his hands in his pockets a good deal, and wears a turn down collar. Sometimes a little dust shows on his hat, which is a cross between a military slouch and a granger kady. Indeed, Cannon is sometimes mistaken for a granger by strangers, but he is one of the sharpest and brightest men in congress.

All of the speakership candidates are lawyers. All have served for a considerable time in the house. Reed has been here ten years, McKinley twelve, Burrows ten, Cannon sixteen and Henderson six. All but the last named were born in this country. Reed and McKinley are natives of the states which they now and in representing.

Cannon was born away down in North Carolina, where he was reared a Quaker. Burrows is a native of Pennsylvania, and Henderson of Scotland. Cannon is the oldest, being 63; Reed is 50, Burrows, 51; McKinley, 45, and Henderson, 48. All are men of exemplary habits. McKinley smokes and chews, but never drinks, not even at big dinners. Reed drinks but sparingly, and in chief amusement is playing billiards. Cannon likes to tell stories and dance old fashioned quadrilles. Henderson is fond of after dinner speaking, while Burrows would rather make a stump speech than eat. Not one of the five is rich. One of them will make a good speaker.

WALTER WELLMAN.

TO LEAVE WASHINGTON.

LEGISLATORS WHOSE TERMS WILL EXPIRE ON MARCH 4.

One Term in the House of Representatives Is Only an Apprenticeship—Some of the Old Senators Whose Faces Will Be Missed—Delaware's Four Bayards.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—In a few days the semi-centennial congress of the United States will come to an end after fourteen months of work. At the close of every congress a large number of statesmen retire from public to private life, a few of them to reappear when the conditions shall prove more favorable to their personal ambitions, but the great majority to pass the remainder of their days in comparative obscurity. On March 4 not a larger number than usual retire from the halls of congress, to be replaced by other men from their states or districts. It is noteworthy that so few of the disappearing statesmen are senators. So far as is definitely known only five senators are to retire—Bowen of Colorado, Palmer of Michigan, Sabin of Minnesota, Saulsbury of Delaware, and Riddleberger of Virginia—though it is possible Chandler of New Hampshire and Kenna of West Virginia will fail of re-election. In the list not one great historic name appears, unless it be that of old Uncle Eli Saulsbury. The remaining four outgoing senators are single term men, having taken seats in the senate six years ago. Palmer did not care to remain longer in the senate. Sabin and Bowen were defeated for renomination, while Riddleberger has entirely lost his grip upon the politics of Virginia. Saulsbury, on the other hand, has been in the senate eighteen years, and before his advent the seat was for many years occupied by his brother Willard. After March 4 the state of Delaware will not be represented in congress by either a Bayard or a Saulsbury, the first time such a thing has happened for nearly half a century. There have been two Saulsburys and four Bayards in the senate from Delaware, the latter occupying one seat for fifty years. The retiring senator is nearly 72 years old, and one of the quaintest old figures in congress. Considerably more than six feet tall, he is very thin, and time has bent the top of his figure till he greatly resembles a shepherd's crook. It is a habit of his to pace up and down in the rear of the senatorial chairs with his head nearly upon his breast and his long arms half interlocked upon his back. He is an old fashioned man, very obstinate, and his under lip protrudes like that of a bull dog, giving his face an expression of resoluteness and determination that is not often met with.

* * *

Bowen is a man whose career has been full of vicissitudes and surprises, and he has such a remarkable faculty for shifting his base and bobbing up serenely from below that he may be expected to come back to congress from Oklahoma or Alaska, or almost any place.

Palmer likes his ease and his stock farm too well to remain in public life, and Sabin will devote his attention to manufacturing. Nobody knows what will become of Riddleberger.

* * *

Another noteworthy fact is the small number of members of congress from the south who have found it necessary to retire to private life at the end of this term. There is a belief that the people of the south secure the services of abler representatives than the north for the simple reason that in the southern states men are generally chosen to go to congress on the score of ability alone, wealth having less influence there than in other sections of the country. It appears that when the people of the south get an able and honest man in the house they delight in keeping him there, and thus enabling him to grow stronger and more influential as session after session adds to his experience and prestige.

* * *

Certainly this theory is borne out by the figures which the close of this congress brings before us. Of the 76 senators, 325 representatives and 8 delegates in the present congress, 409 in all, a little more than one-fourth, or 118, retire after March 4. Of these 118 disappearing statesmen only 33 are from the states commonly classed as of the south, and of these 33 precisely two-thirds, or 24, hail from the "border states" of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, leaving but a dozen changes in the delegations from the south proper—the two Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas—or an average of but a little more than one change to each state. Four of these dozen changes are in North Carolina. South Carolina continues her whole representation, Florida makes but one change, only one new face will appear in the great delegation from Georgia, Alabama sends two new men, Louisiana two, Arkansas but one, and every one of the thirteen senators and representatives from Texas retains his seat.

* * *

Political ambitions and rivalries must be keener in the north, for here the changes are surprisingly numerous. Fifteen new men will sit in the next house from New York, where only five men out of thirty-four have remained more than two terms. More than one-half of the new delegation from Pennsylvania, or fourteen out of twenty-seven, will be amateur statesmen. Of Massachusetts nine representatives in the present house only three are returned. New Hampshire makes a complete change. Only one of the present members from Connecticut is reelected. Four of seven from New Jersey do not return. Illinois sends six new men, Iowa five, Michigan four and Minnesota retains but one of her five present congressmen.

The northern states which make no changes in representation are Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island and Kansas.

* * *

With few exceptions the retiring men have been here for but one or two terms and hence have had no opportunity to distinguish themselves. A single term in the house is a mere apprenticeship at the trade of statesmanship, and few men have the force to assert themselves to any marked extent till after they have served four or five years. New men are usually placed upon the least important committees, and at the foot of the lists. Without a good committee a congressman anxious to win distinction is likely to find himself badly handicapped, and there is a tradition of the body restraining him from appearing too often or too conspicuously upon the floor.

* * *

Few if any of the veterans of the house fell in the storm which raged last November, but a number of interesting and successful men will find it desirable or necessary to leave their seats on the 4th instant, not to return for at least two years. William Walter Phelps, who is one of the most popular men in the house, will be as much missed as anybody, though it is not likely he will retire to private life. Mr. Phelps hopes to go to Paris as the minister of the United States. Governor Long, of Massachusetts, a quiet little man with a bald head and an intellectual face, will remain at home in the hopes of making some money at the law. He was never acclimated to the confusion and babble of the house. Warner, of Kansas City, will be very popular in Oklahoma and among the Grand Army men. Pat Collins, of Massachusetts, is not coming back to congress. Baker, of New York, will be here. Though a Republican congressman, Baker is said to be on better terms with the outgoing president than any other man in the Capitol.

* * *

Tim Tarsney, of Michigan, will retire, but his seat is to be kept in the family, for his brother Jim is one of the new members from Missouri. Another case of this sort is found in the Stephenson family. Ike Stephenson, of Marinette, Wis., returns to his lumber yard, while his brother Sam, of Menominee, Mich., leaves his lumber yard to come to congress. Several happy chumships are to be broken up March 4. Senators Palmer and Manderson, who are now together as much as possible, will have to seek new companions after the death of this congress, for Palmer is going back to Michigan. Oklahoma Weaver, the filibuster, will have to go and leave his dear friend Springer in possession of the field. "Dick" Guenther, of Milwaukee, and "Bob" Vance, of Connecticut, men who look much alike, both having red hair and blonde mustaches, are great chums. Both retire, as does a third member of the practical joke coterie, brilliant Amos Cummings, the New York newspaper man. Mr. Cummings has had a good deal of fun in congress and at the same time has managed to make a good record, but says a newspaper office is the place, after all, for a newspaper man.

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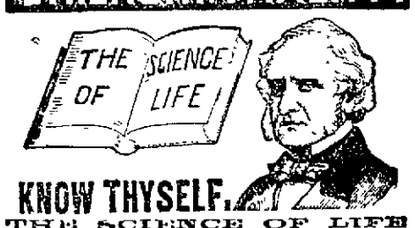

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AKRON, O., March 29 1888. S. M. BURNHAM.
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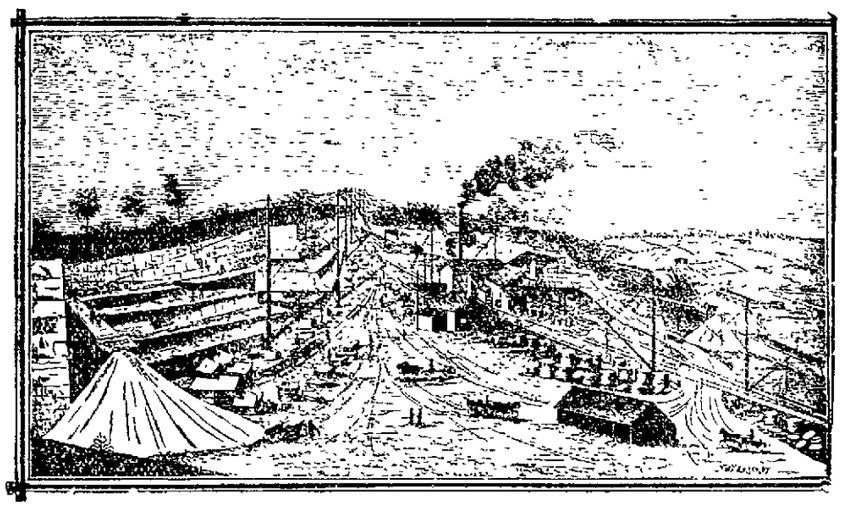

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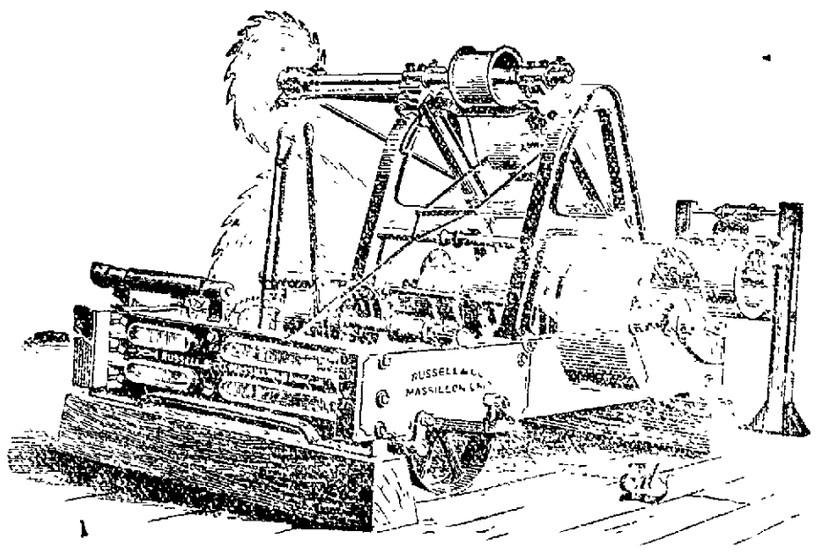

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CHAPMAN.

Mr. John A. Williams and Miss Anna D. Lindsay were married, at the home of the bride's parents, near Millport, last Thursday.

As your correspondent has failed to return from Caperton, W. Va., we shall make a feeble effort to fill his place until his return.

The Sippo Coal Company had nothing to do with the sale of coal territory near Sippo church, a short time ago, to B. McCue, of Massillon, and others.

As Massillon is desirous of electing their very best men to the council this spring, we are pleased to notice among the names mentioned that of our intimate friend Good Louie Albrecht. Louie would be the "John Wannamaker" of Massillon, should he be induced to enter the political arena.

We notice in the Canton News-Democrat the name of Hon. John G. Warwick mentioned for the Democratic nomination for governor. That's right, let the Democrats nominate John G. Warwick, of Massillon, and the Republicans J. Walter McClymonds, of the same place, and thus Massillon would thunder all through the campaign. Such would be political fun.

We notice from the Press that A. D Fassett, commissioner of labor statistics, has filed his report with the State printer, and in the comments we find he gives the mines of this State an average of one dollar and fifty seven cents per day, and as Massillon is considered quite a coal district, we are at a loss to know just where he can show up such an average, for if the above average is correct the mines in some parts of Ohio are receiving considerably more than we are here, and we would like to know where that part of Ohio is so that we could check our trunk for that place.

Grand Master Workman Powderly, of the K. of L., visited the headquarters of N. D. A. 135, at Columbus, last week, and expressed himself as being well pleased with their progress. The new miners' organization, with John McBride and Wm. T. Lewis at its head, is not meeting with the success they at first anticipated. It was at first supposed that N. D. A. 135, would go to pieces when the new organization was formed, but just the reverse has been the case, for we are told that 135 is increasing in membership daily. Why even W. T. Lewis Assembly continues its connection with 135. It was expected that he would deliver fifty per cent. of the membership to the new organization by receiving the election of general secretary, but he has so far failed to deliver the goods.

ELTON.

Little Johnnie Baughman is quite sick.

Mrs. Isaac Crist is visiting friends at West Salem.

Mrs William Penman visited Reese Phillips's Sunday.

Miss Lizzie Yonkman has returned from a visit to Canal Fulton.

Elton is reduced to its normal size since the departure of the mumps.

Mr. Ben Baughman has gone to Chippewa township, Wayne county, on business.

Mr. James Warwick came down from Cleveland last week to see his father, whose recovery is very slow.

"To see ourselves as others see us" when we spell proper names. The phonetic way may not be improving, but we feel that it is wholesome.

"Dutch Annie" had a personal combat with a neighbor woman Friday, and was taken to Massillon Saturday, but is now out on five hundred dollars bail.

Mr. Evans shipped the remainder of his groceries over to Dannemiller's at Canton. He has not fully decided what to do, but may keep a small stock of groceries in connection with the postoffice.

The nearest relatives were invited to a dinner at Mr. William Husten's Saturday, and it goes without saying they had a very pleasant time, for few know how to entertain as well as Mr. Husten and his wife.

NAVARRE.

Clement Rider is working in Canton.

Miss Bordner, of Spartee, is visiting Laura Wiedman.

Edward Hug has gone back to Mt. Union to attend school.

Mr. L. Steelsmith started Monday of this week for Staten Island, N. Y.

Mrs. G. W. Henline has returned home from a three weeks' visit in Fostoria.

The primary schools celebrated Washington's birthday on Thursday afternoon.

Arrangements have been made to open the Black Run coal bank, one mile and a half southwest of town. The shaft will be opened in May.

Revival meetings have closed at the U. B. Church with about twenty-five conversions, and meetings are now in progress in the Reformed church.

Over one hundred and fifty people assembled at the Opera rink to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the K of P Lodge with a royal banquet. An elegant supper was served, after which toasts were responded to by different members of the order.

DALTON.

Miss Lila Newell has been very sick the past few days with typhoid fever,

Mr. Robert K. Cole, proprietor of the Central hotel and livery here, sold out to Mr. David Gardner, for twenty-five hundred dollars.

Mr. Thos. Parkison, of Mansfield, is here working up the International Progressive Association. He reports the society in a flourishing condition.

The high school and band combination gave an entertainment in school hall last Friday and Saturday nights. The performances were good, and the house was stormed with applause. The proceeds amounted to twenty-five dollars.

Will C. Eckhart went to Mansfield to work Dr. Harvey Reed, of that city.

GROVE CITY

The Pigeon Run mine is working day and night drawing pillars.

The bank is running slowly at present and is fixing up for a good summer.

The Pigeon Run band gave a concert in our small village on Friday night.

The question discussed at the Literary last Wednesday evening was: Resolved, that the White Caps are a benefit to the country.

David Davis was carried home from the Pigeon Run shaft last Saturday after nearly losing his life by a fall of a ton and half of coal. He is a little better.

Death of a Prominent Farmer of Tuscarawas Township.

Jacob Bash, a highly respected farmer of Tuscarawas township died at the residence of Jacob Umbenour, February 22 1889, of apoplexy. About 7 o'clock p m. Mr Bash left his house in apparently good health, intending to call on Mr Umbenour, a near neighbor of his, to attend to some private business. In a few minutes after his departure his family were notified that he was very ill at Mr. Umbenour's house. Members of the family went at once, and on their arrival found Mr. Bash dying. It appears that Mr. Bash on entering the house complained of want of breath. He attempted to lie down on a lounge, but could not do so. He feebly exclaimed, "This will kill me," sank back and died Mr. Bash was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1821. He was married to Lavina Hoffman in 1856. Five children, three sons and two daughters, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bash, all of whom are living and grown, except the eldest son, who died in his fourth year. Mr. Bash moved from Pennsylvania in 1864 to his farm in Tuscarawas township, where he lived until his death. He leaves an invalid wife, who is at present living on the homestead farm Mr. Bash was a man of sterling character, and a member of the Lutheran church for forty eight years. He was buried in the Massillon cemetery, Sunday, February 24, 1889. Peace to his ashes.

The city council met Wednesday night, but did nothing more than accept Taylor Clay's sub-division No. 2.

Howe, the younger son of Rev. A. L. Williams, who has been apparently at death's door for nearly four weeks, is now convalescent and probably will recover.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

Senate—Adopted. Proposition to amend the constitution as to legislative appointment and single district representation; to amend the constitution limiting municipal indebtedness. Bills introduced: Authorizing the incorporation of live stock insurance companies; preventing the erection of dangerous buildings; giving the Cincinnati board of public affairs the control of the street railroads; providing for finishing Amity road, Hamilton county.

House—Resolution adopted. Favoring a service pension bill The woman suffrage constitutional amendment was lost. Bill passed: Extending the lease of the Cincinnati Southern railroad.

Senate—Bill passed: Providing that no limitation of time shall hold for bounty claims. Bill introduced: Providing penalties for creating deficiencies

House—Bills introduced: Providing for but one board to appraise property in assignment cases; requiring the listing of all personal property; authorizing villages of the first-class to increase the levy from eight to ten mills; prohibiting the manufacture and sale of patent medicines; requiring surveys of county lines to be kept in the surveyor's office.

Senate—Bills introduced: Authorizing township trustees to purchase revised statutes; providing guardians for decedents; providing penalties for ticket scalpers; requiring boards of education to purchase school books from publishers, reorganizing the city government of Cincinnati. Bills passed: Authorizing land owners to make improvements along highways; providing for five female directors for the female department of Cincinnati workhouse.

House—No business transacted

Mr. J. Thomas, of Thomas & Co., real estate brokers, 57 Saratoga street, Baltimore, Md., says: "Hearing that Salvation Oil was good for neuralgia I procured a bottle and sent it to a lady friend in the country who was suffering severely with this painful affection. She takes pleasure in stating that it afforded her complete relief."

"Hello, Central!" "Hello!" "Is that Massillon?" "Yes, sir." "Connect me with the Piano Manufacturing Company's office" "Go ahead." "Hello, Brenizer." "Well, what is it?" "Have you any improvements this year on binders and mowers?" "I should say so, we have the finest binder that's in Eastern Ohio." "Well." "Why you had the finest looker and easiest running binder last year I ever saw, my neighbor cut his whole harvest with two horses, and he has a very hilly farm." "Well" "I will come down for binder and my neighbor for a mower—we will drive down." "Yes" "Say, hello." "Well," "Do you carry twine?" "Yes sir, in car load lots, at Hemperly & Jacobs We have the inside track on twine this year. We bought early." "Good bye." "Good bye."

"The American Commonwealth." Price, 2 volumes for $6. For sale by the Independent Company.

GUILLOTINED.

A Murderer's Head Chopped Off in Hamburg, Germany.

A BLOODY SPECTACLE IN EXPIATION OF A BLOODY CRIME.

German Papers Predict the Downfall of the New French Ministry—The Seine River Over Its Banks—Irish Loyalists Sad—Another Priest Arrested—Other Foreign News Notes.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—Dauth, the robber and murderer, was guillotined at Hamburg early Sunday morning. The crime for which he was executed was scarcely less bloody than the act which took his life at the block. He died unrepentant and without showing the least nervousness or fear.

Its Downfall Predicted.

BERLIN, Feb 26.—The North German Gazette and other leading German papers predict the overthrow of the new French ministry within a few weeks, and the apprehension existing in the financial world is revealed in the expression by the National Zeitung of the hope that the Paris exhibition will be the first consideration, so that no new crisis will occur after the general elections. Prince Bismarck's opinion that the crisis will result in the accession to power of Gen. Boulanger is well known, and there are few persons who do not regard his triumph as a near probability.

Russia Repudiates Atchinoff.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.—The Official Messenger, in a long article, repudiates Atchinoff's claim to the official support of Russia, and absolves France from any blame for the affair at Sogallo, where the members of Atchinoff's expedition were made prisoners by a French cruiser. The incident, the Official Messenger says, will not affect the relations between France and Russia, Atchinoff having disregarded the conditions under which France is willing to allow the settlement of Russians in French territory.

Boulanger Sneers.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The newspapers, with the exception of the Radical organs, give a cordial reception to the cabinet declaration.

Gen Boulanger likened the ministerial declaration to the last meaningless words of a dying man. He ridicules the idea of exceptional measures against him, because, he says, everything he does is legal and open

The selection of Spuller, he declares, made the ministry more than ever to his liking He might now fold his arms, and the ministers would make his success sure.

The Seine Flood.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The Herald's Paris special says: The Seine continues to rise. The quai d'Auteuil is entirely submerged and the inhabitants of houses along the quay are forced to go out and come home in boats The communes of Creteil and Alfortville are in imminent danger of being flooded The Seine flows through the Rue du Maine, and further down the river the commune of Petit Cennevilliers is surrounded by water, forming an island that can only be reached in boats.

Irish Loyalists in Mourning.

LONDON, Feb 26.—The Irish Patriotic Union has issued a political circular, bordered in deep mourning, detailing in strong style the circumstances of the killing of Inspector Martin The document makes a bitter attack upon the Nationalists, but has not produced much impression. Public interest is too deeply centered in the Piggott episode just now to be diverted by any of the ordinary methods of exciting feeling against the Irish popular movement.

Socialists Scattered By Police.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The Socialists made fruitless attempts to hold a meeting in the Place Hotel de Ville, Sunday. Small groups that gathered were dispersed by gendarmes. A few Socialists who offered resistance were arrested. Orderly meetings were held at Bordeaux, Lyons, Roubaix and Marseilles At a meeting at Nantes agitators shouted, "Vive La Revolution Sociale." Gendarmes dispersed the meeting and arrested a number of those present.

Objecting to the Militia.

LONDON, Feb 26.—A new journal devoted to the object of combating the increasing militarism in Europe and advocating a general disarmament of the powers has been started It publishes several letters which are alleged to have passed between Mr. Gladstone and Senor Castellar, the Spanish patriot, on the subject.

Another Irish Priest Arrested.

DUBLIN, Feb. 26.—Father Stephens, after conducting mass at Falcarragh Sunday, was arrested while driving to Gweedore. He advised the Olphert tenants not to pay their rents. The police who made the arrest were accompanied by troops Father Stephens was only recently released from prison.

Girls Strike for Back Wages.

ST LOUIS, Feb. 27.—One hundred and fifty girls employed in Colton's clothing factory, on North Third street, went on a strike for back wages Monday morning. They secured an attachment against their employer, and under it one hundred sewing machines and various other property were seized. The girls claim that Colton owed them an aggregate of $2,000 The clothing factory is now in the hands of the courts.

Caused By a Broken Rail.

FREEPORT, Ill., Feb. 27.—An extra freight train on the Illinois Central ran into a broken rail four miles from here Monday, and seventeen cars were thrown down a steep embankment. Five of the Standard Oil company tanks, containing 18,000 gallons of oil, were smashed A car load of valuable horses was thrown fifty feet. All of the horses and their attendants were injured.

Took Aconite for Laudanum.

TIFFIN, O., Feb. 27. Mrs Stellar, a widow, residing in Bloomdale, a suburb of this city, Friday evening intended to take laudanum, but instead got hold of aconite and took two teaspoonfuls She walked to the residence of a physician, and on arriving was so faint that she was unable to tell what troubled her. She is still in a precarious condition.

Counterfeiters Unearthed.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb 27.—At Shelby, Ala., a small town in the mining region, United States Marshal Milan Monday unearthed a gang of counterfeiters who have been freely scattering spurious dollar coins in that section. The officer arrested one of the gang, Cokly, and another one, Greene, has been captured in Clay county.

Automatic Machinery.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A protest on the part of the workingmen against the increasing number of automatic machines that flood the city is threatening. They claim that the machines which dispense all sorts of smaller articles destroy just so many chances for labor.

NO SLAVES IN ALASKA.

The Stories Believed to Have Been Originated By a Missionary.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 26.—Of the charges published some time ago of female slavery, immorality and cruelty in Alaska, made by Mrs. Voorhees and Mrs. McFarland, a Times special correspondent, writing from Sitka, says:

"Every mail this winter has brought marked copies of papers containing an abstract of the letter written by Mrs. Voorhees in regard to outrages in Alaska. I have been in Alaska five months; have been at all points in southeastern Alaska accessible; have talked with hundreds of whites and many Indians.

"Mrs. Voorhees' communication shows that she received the main portion of her information from a Mrs. McFarland, who was a missionary teacher at Fort Wrangel and Sitka. At the former place she became obnoxious to the natives because of the charge of cruelty. At Sitka it is a fact that, she being charged by the Indians with a like offense, they became so exasperated with her that they had organized for the purpose of killing her.

"Mrs. McFarland went elsewhere with a strong feeling against those whites, some of whom were officials.

"My investigation has satisfied me that in some of the remote and inaccessible villages some features of the ancient Indian slavery may exist, but there is not a person in southeastern Alaska that will affirm it as a fact of his or her own personal knowledge."

SILVER MINING

Soon to Be Begun Extensively in West Virginia.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY RICH LEDGE IN THE MOUNTAINS.

It Was Discovered Years Ago By An Old Slave Named Gaiter, Who, For Freedom, Offers to Reveal His Secret—His Master Refused, and Now His Son May Soon Become a Millionaire.

MOORFIELD, W. Va., Feb. 26.—Silver mining upon an extensive scale is to be begun in the mountains near here as soon as the weather will permit. In connection with the beginning of this industry there is an interesting and somewhat unusual story. Almost from the period of the first settlement of the country there has been a popular belief that a silver mine of considerable richness existed somewhere in the Middle mountains, but although searching parties have tramped over almost every foot of the territory, beginning their operations long before the war, no trace of the vein was ever found by white men.

About 1855, however, a slave named Gaiter accidentally found the silver bearing ledge and took the story to his master, with the offer to reveal the location if he could be assured of the freedom of himself, wife and son The master thinking it only a ruse on the part of the colored man to get away in the north, refused to take any stock in the alleged discovery, and the John Brown raid, together with the outbreak of the war, caused the silver legend to be completely lost sight of.

Gaiter and his family moved to Mount Pleasant, Pa., where he died a few years ago, but not before he had confided his secret to his son Henry Henry made a number of trips to the secret mine, and secured a considerable quantity of the metal. A short time ago he visited this place, and entered into negotiations with local capitalists. They were so impressed with his story that they consented to purchase a large tract of wild land in the mountains a few miles south of the town.

As soon as that was accomplished they entered into an agreement with Gaiter to give him one-fourth of the net proceeds of the mine. This Gaiter assented to and the old slave's son is now here overseeing the preparation of the papers. The company formed has ample backing, and active operations will be begun as soon as the agreements are completed and signed.

Gaiter has with him a silver brick and a number of specimens of ore taken from the mine, and the rock is rated at an exceptional richness The affair has created much excitement since it became public.

OFF FOR WASHINGTON.

The Inaugural Train Leaves Indianapolis For the National Capital.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 26.—The president-elect and his party had fine weather in which to take leave of their friends. Hasty good-bys were said by the family and God-speeds were received in every conceivable form

Through the courtesy of the Pullman company the handsome car Iolanthe will be the press headquarters en route. Mr. A J. Halford and P. V. DeGraw, both of Washington, will represent the Associated Press and the United Press respectively Besides these there are a number of special correspondents quartered in the Iolanthe

The program heretofore outlined will be carried out to the letter. The train left Union station promptly at 3:15 p m

The presidential party consisted of Mr and Mrs. Harrison; Russell Harrison, wife and baby; Mr. and Mrs McKee, children and two nurses; Mrs Lord, Mrs Eaton, Secretary Halford and wife; Stenographer Tibbot, wife and child; Miss Sanger, stenographer; Senator Saunders and wife, J. N. Huston, W. H. H. Miller and a few newspaper correspondents

The general was given a genuine Hoosier "send-off"

No Danger of An Uprising.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, Dak., Feb 26.—The report that a large band of Sioux have left this agency with their war paint on, en route to the Big Missouri river, has no foundation. Agent McLaughlin says not a single Indian under his charge had left, nor would the reds be likely to wander far from the agency, so long as the present cold weather continues Sitting Bull was at the agency Saturday afternoon and said that he had no cause for complaint.

Leaders of an Old Missouri Feud.

OZARK, Mo., Feb. 26.—Frank and William Ambrose were brought to jail here Sunday for safe keeping, charged with the murder of A. C. Garrett on December 1, 1887. The Ambrose brothers were indicted by the grand jury of Stone county last week, and are said to have been the leaders of the anti-Terry side of the deadly family war which prevailed on the Missouri and Arkansas border

Senator [illegible] of New York, aged nineteen, who [illegible] penknife [illegible] years in state prison.

A TUNNELING SCHEME

By Which New York and Its Suburbs May Be Connected.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Two years ago Herman Clark, the well known contractor, broached a scheme for a great system of tunnels under New York city and the East and North rivers, connecting the city with suburban points. Little attention was paid to the plan, as it was considered too expensive to be practicable.

Mr. Clark now announces the completion of the arrangements for carrying out the great work. A capital of $150,000,000 has been guaranteed, of which $30,000,000 is considered sufficient to do the tunneling. The tunnels will be 150 feet below the surface, thus avoiding all buried wires, pipes, etc., and avoiding any difficulty with the rivers.

The main tunnel will extend from the city hall in New York to Fleetwood park in the the north, under Brooklyn to Coney Island on the east, and under Jersey City to Newark There will be four tracks. Freight and passengers will be carried. The passenger trains will run at full express speed. Elevators will convey freight and passengers between the street stations and the tunnel.

The plan for carrying freight will relieve the city streets of much trucking Cars will be brought under the larger stores and freight can be lowered directly to them. Negotiations are now pending with the city government for the required permission to begin the work

Celebrating a Suicide.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—When Mrs. Caristine Schluchtner heard of the death of Mrs. Thomas Schultz, who committed suicide in Brooklyn, the other day, she hoisted a flag in her Brooklyn residence. Mrs. Schluchtner recently secured a limited divorce in a suit in which she made Mrs. Schultz a correspondent. It was joy at her rival's tragic end that prompted the raising of the flag. The neighbors tried to get the police to haul down the flag, but they would not do it.

Salvationists Warned.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 26.—It was announced at the British Salvation Army meeting Sunday afternoon that "Happy Charley," one of the evangelists, had received a letter of warning from White Caps to close up the barracks here and leave the city or take the consequences "Happy Charley" has been trying to preserve order at the meetings, and there have been several fights and prosecutions in the court

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations for the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Market for February 26.

NEW YORK.—Money 2@2½ per cent. Exchange steady; governments quiet.

Currency sixes, 130 bid; four coupons, 128½ bid; four-and-a-half, 109 bid.

The stock market opened dull and fractionally lower, and during the first hour the dealings were light and without feature. After 11 o'clock, however, there was considerable buying of the leading stocks by the commission houses, and at noon figures were up ⅛ to 1 per cent. from those of last night Since 12 o'clock the market has been steady but quiet.

Bur. & Quincy	101⅝	Michigan Cent	90¼
Central Pacific	33⅜	Missouri Pacific	72¼
C., C., C. & I	74	N. Y. Central	110
Del. & Hudson	136¼	Northwestern	106⅝
Del., Lack. & W	141¼	Ohio & Miss	23⅜
Illinois Central	119	Pacific Mail	37¼
Lake Shore	109⅝	St. Paul	61¼
Louisville & Nash	60¼	Western Union	86

Chicago.

HOGS—Fair to good, $4 50@4 80; mixed packing, $4 50@4 65; heavy to choice, $4 50@4 65.

CATTLE—Choice to extra shipping, $3 00@4 40; mixed, $1 35@3 40; stockers and feeders, $2 20@3 45.

SHEEP—Common to choice, $3 00@5 25.

LAMBS—$4 50@5 50.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 1 state red, $1 08; No. 2 red winter, May, $1 09.

CORN—Mixed, [illegible].

OATS—No. 1 white, 33c; No. 2 mixed, March, 31c.

CATTLE—$2 00@5 00 per 100 pounds live weight.

Toledo.

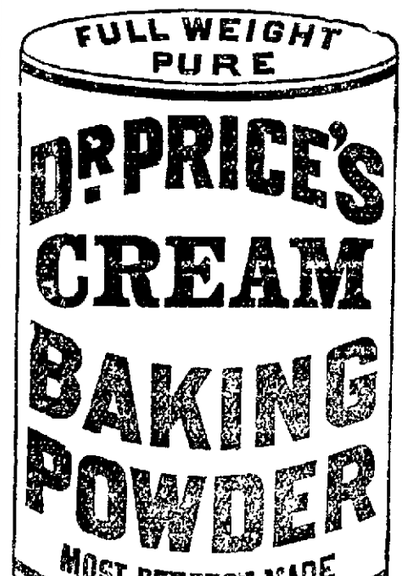
WHEAT—Active; cash, 98c@$1 01½; May, 98½c.

CORN—Dull cash, 32c

OATS—Steady; cash, 26c.

Are You Reading

The "Pennycomequicks," in the Monday editions of the Pittsburg Dispatch?



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To the Citizens of Massillon and Vicinity.

Hear what the distinguished Dr. R MacFarland says of the liver: That by far the greater portion of the ailments that afflict mankind can be traced to the liver is now conceded by physicians of every school. Dr. R. MacFarland in his large experience with disease has discovered a most wonderful remedy for the liver and all the effects that arise therefrom such as sick headache, nervous headache, neuralgia and constipation. Hear what the doctor says; "I consider this medicine a specific for these diseases and will give $100 for a case of sick headache they will not cure, or constipation, if used as directed on the inside of the boxes. The name of this medicine is the Indian Pill—50 pills in a box; dose, one pill on going to bed." We can tell you more. They will cure rheumatism and dyspepsia every time All we ask is a trial to convince the most discredulous. See that you get Dr. MacFarland's Pill, manufactured at Genoa, Ohio, gold yellow in color, all others claimed to be Dr. MacFarland's are frauds. Elis Fetter, Massillon, is agent for them. Ask him for reference. This is the great blood searcher of the world. It clears your complexion and cures skin diseases. Try them and don't fail. If from any cause you cannot get them of agents or your druggist, send to the dispensary of Dr. R. MacFarland, Genoa, Ohio. Sent by mail to all parts of the U. S. upon receipt of price, $1.00

NOTICE.

The trustees of Perry township will meet in the treasurer's office on Monday, March 4, 1889, for the purpose of having their annual settlement. All parties having accounts against said township will present them for payment on that date, or leave them with the clerk prior to that time.

By order of
GEORGE SCHAFFERT,
MATHIAS ERTLE,
ANDREW SMITH,
Trustees.

Attest. L. A. KOONS, Clerk.
FEBRUARY 20, 1889.

Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1889, the undersigned filed an application in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, praying for an order of said Court to change the name of The Massillon Schuyler Electric Light Company, a corporation, to that of the Massillon Electric Light Company.

The said application will be heard by said Court on and after the 9th day of March, 1889.

J. W. McCLYMONDS,
C. M. RUSSELL,
N. S. RUSSELL,
J. K. RUSSELL,
T. H. RUSSELL,
G. L. RUSSELL,
WARREN E. RUSSELL,
Directors

34-4t

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HAMBURG and SWISS EMBROIDERIES.

Only a few special items can be mentioned here

One lot 9 pieces 1 inch swiss Flouncings at 35 cents, worth regularly 75 cents—a rare bargain

Three styles Swiss Flouncings 18 inch, fine goods, 22 inch wide, at 25 cents worth every day 50c.

Large 44-inch wide Flouncings elegant fine goods, at $1.00; regular value of these being $2 00 This bargain price, $1.00, the result of an advantageous purchase.

Hamburg Embroideries, 6 inches wide, 12½c. and 15c these are all 20c goods but the price put on them are 12½c and 15c.

Fine new Hemstitched Embroideries and Flouncings, entirely new this season

22-inch Flouncings, 40c to $1.00

45 inch Flouncings 60c to $1 50

Narrow Edges, 3c., 5c., 8c., 10c. to 25c. per yard neat and choice new patterns

All-Silk panish Guipur Lace Skirtings, at $1 00 and $1 50, worth $1.50 and $2 50.

50 pieces Beige Lace Skirtings, 40 inches wide, at 25c. per yard goods sold formerly at 75c. and $1 00 These will go to buy and lay away for Simme, dresses

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